Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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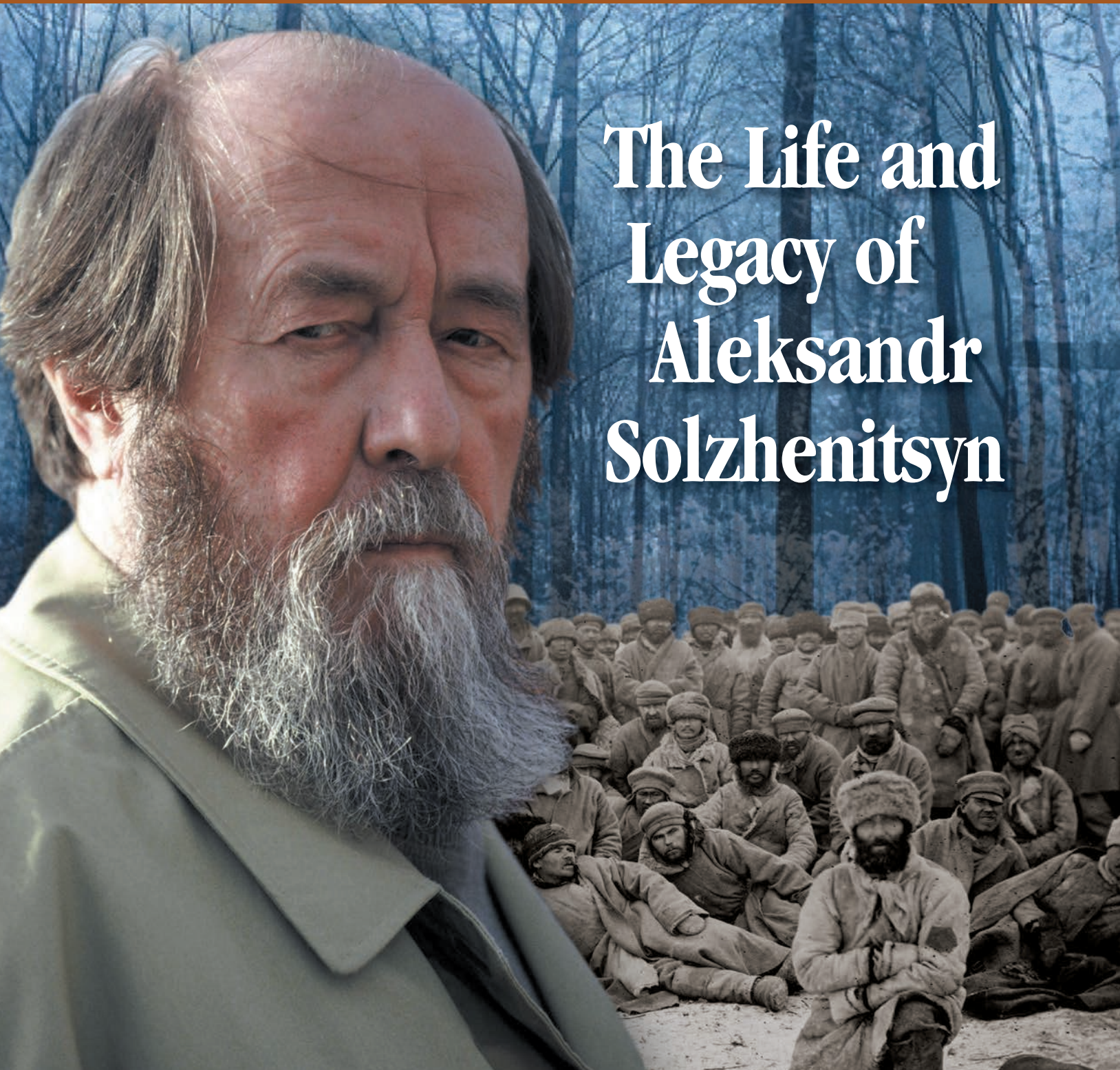

The Life and Legacy of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

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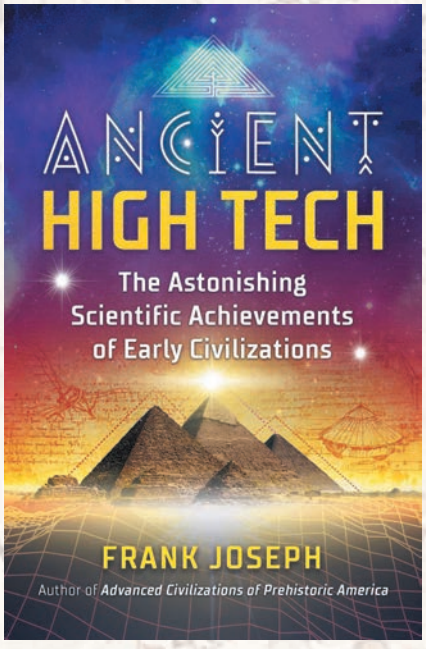
ANCIENT HIGH TECH

THE ASTONISHING SCIENTIFIC ACHIEVEMENTS OF EARLY CIVILIZATIONS

The first self-igniting match was invented in 1805 by Jean Chancel, a French chemist. Yet, in Babylon, 3,600 years before, identical sulfur matches were in common use. On the Panchavarnaswamy Temple in India, built millennia ago, there is a detailed carving of a man clearly shown on a bicycle, yet the bicycle wasn't invented in the modern world until 1817. These inventions are only two examples of technology lost in the Dark Ages.

Exploring the sophisticated tech achieved by ancient civilizations hundreds and thousands of years ago, Frank Joseph examines evidence of robotics and other forms of artificial intelligence, manned flight (such as hot-air balloons and gliders) and military science, including flamethrowers, biological warfare, poison gas and solar-powered cannons. He reveals how ancient construction engineers excavated subterranean cities, turned stone walls into glass, lifted 100-ton blocks of granite, illuminated underground temples and pyramids,



and stored their food in massive air-cooled refrigerators.

Examples explored in this book include the first known alarm clock, invented by Plato in 4th century B.C. Greece, 600-year-old Aztec whistles that reproduce animal sounds and human voices with uncanny accuracy, stone age jewelry from Siberia worked by a high-speed drill, primitive robots in ancient Troy, Greece and China, ancient Egyptian aircraft and India's Iron Pillar—exposed to 1,600 years of monsoons, but still standing rust-free. The author also explores evidence of advanced medicine in ancient times, particularly in Egypt and China, from brain surgery, optometry and prosthetics to dentistry, magnet therapy and even possible cancer cures.

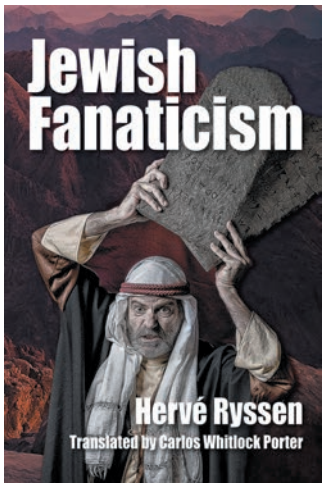
By examining the achievements of our ancient ancestors, we cannot only reverse-engineer their inventions, but also learn from their civilizational mistakes, enabling us to avoid more "dark ages." Imagine how scientifically advanced humanity would be if our early achievements had escaped destruction and been allowed to develop?

Softcover, 336 pages, #888, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit TBR's online bookstore at www.BarnesReview.com.

New book from imprisoned Revisionist is here!

Jewish Fanaticism

ENGLISH EDITION EXCLUSIVELY FROM THE BARNES REVIEW!



By Hervé Ryssen. Judaism, as this book demonstrates, is essentially a universalistic political project with the objective of world unification, the prelude to global pacification. It is a long-term project, but the Jews are absolutely convinced that they can succeed in its realization, steeped as they are in this "mission," assigned to them by God. The aim is not simply to convert the world to Judaism, but rather to incite the other peoples to abandon their racial, national and religious identities so as to favor the spirit of "tolerance" between men. The Jews thus feel compelled to engage in perpetual agitation intended to convince the world to adopt their project. They are a people of propagandists. It is not by chance that they are so influential in the mass media of all democratic societies. The incessant guilt-tripping campaigns directed at Europeans of all stripes and for all crimes, whether real or imagined, relating to slavery, colonialism, pillaging the Third World or Auschwitz, have no other aim, when all is said and done, than to eradicate all sense of collective identity. When the Jews are the only people on Earth who have retained their faith and traditions, they will at last be recognized by all as "God's Chosen People." Israel's Messiah, whose coming has been awaited every day for 2,000 years, will then re-establish David's kingdom and give the Jews a stranglehold over the universe. This book discusses their goals, methods, projects—and also their perversions. It is uncensored throughout, thus, we warn sensitive readers that some of the material contained within is shocking and written for a mature audience. Softcover, 449 pages, #873, ***$30*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call **1-877-773-9077** toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit TBR online at www.BarnesReview.com.

The book leftist fanatics want suppressed . . .
bookstores picketed . . . the author silenced . . .

Unmasked

Inside Antifa's Radical Plan to Destroy Democracy

By journalist Andy Ngo

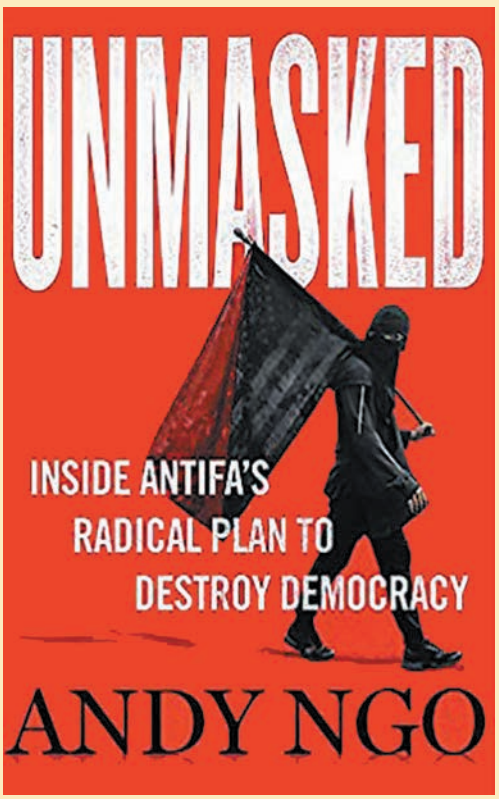
Hardback, 320 pages, $28 plus $6 S&H from *American Free Press*

A journalist who's been repeatedly assaulted and harassed by Antifa writes a deeply researched and reported account of the group's history and tactics. When Andy Ngo was attacked and nearly killed in the streets by Antifa in the summer of 2019, most people assumed it was an isolated incident. But those who had been following Ngo's reporting in outlets like the *New York Post* and *Quillette* knew that the attack was only the latest in a long line of crimes perpetrated by Antifa on peaceful citizens.

In ***Unmasked***, Ngo tells the story of this violent extremist movement from the very beginning. He includes interviews with former followers of the group and people who've been brutalized by them, and incorporates stories from his own life. This book contains a trove of documents obtained by the author, published for the first time ever! This is the book that could spell the end of this violent domestic terrorist group that puts to shame anything so-called "White Supremacists" have perpetrated—if only enough people are brave enough to read it!

Hardback, 320 pages, *$28* plus $6 S&H inside the U.S. from AMERICAN FREE PRESS, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646. Call toll free 1-888-699-6397 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See also www.AmericanFreePress.net.

[Note: Ngo believes rightwing terror is a dangerous threat as well, and he does accept the mainstream narrative in regard to all aspects of WWII history. Still, a vital read, as it remains the only authoritative exposé of Antifa.—Ed.]



"A must read for anyone of any sensible political persuasion. This excellent insight reveals Antifa not to be the 'anti-fascists' they claim to be, but the true fanatical, brainwashed, far-left 'fascists' of our time. Their name 'Antifa' suggests the exact opposite of what the stand for."

For the first time in English . . . Leon Degrelle's 1994 book . . .

The Burning Souls

A Poetic Memoir

A must-read addition to your personal library!

Léon Degrelle's ***The Burning Souls*** is now being made available for the first time in English. Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Léon Joseph Marie Ignace Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic and anti-Communist *Parti Rexiste*.

Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the Wehrmacht-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet Republics. He raised approximately 6,000 volunteers over the course of the war, both for the Wehrmacht and, later, for the Waffen-SS. Barely a third of these volunteers would survive. Degrelle and his men were noted for extreme bravery, brutal ferocity in close-quarters fighting and an indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice, with Degrelle himself earning the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves.

After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle made a daring escape from the crumbling Third Reich. He managed to reach Spain, where he was safeguarded by Francisco Franco's government. His native Belgium later sentenced him to death in absentia for collaboration with the Germans.

Degrelle expressed no regrets for joining the war on the side of the Axis Powers, defending both his own actions and those of his superiors and comrades. He lived in Spain until his death of natural causes in 1994, and remained active in anti-Communist and pan-European causes despite several attempts at his extradition, kidnapping and assassination.

The Burning Souls is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry, part memoir. In it, he traces his journey, from his idyllic childhood to the frozen steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey but as a great spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely, to be willing to weather all hardships in service of a transcendent ideal, is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day.

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Select quotes from Leon Degrelle's *The Burning Souls*

"Fire, it has many forms. It rises, lowers, is reborn, starts anew. This book is fire, with the exaltations of fire, the excess of fire. May these pages, the last fleeting fire of what I was, burn for a moment, warm for a moment souls haunted by the passion of giving and believing, believing in spite of everything, in spite of the assurances of the corrupt and the cynics, despite the sad bitter taste that leaves us with the memory of our falls, the awareness of our misery and the immense field of moral ruins of a world that is certain to have no more of salvation, which prides itself on it and which nevertheless must be saved, must more than ever be saved."

* * *

"Boredom is the disease of empty souls and brains."

* * *

"It is often by doing, with maximum nobility, a thousand bothersome little things that you are great."

* * *

"Yet nothing can reach the mind that is master over itself. If the body is humiliated, it is because the will has led him into these whistling snows, to the bottom of these sordid shelters. Yesterday it was lice. Today the cold claws at our skin. We willed it to be so. We do not care that we are scourged by this hostile, ferocious situation. One day, the cruel winds will die off with the return of the leaves to the trees. Our bodies—stretched out in the waters of the rivers, in the Sun and in the winds—will feel life beating more ardently than ever around their bones, strong as metal, under living flesh like the flesh of flowers, hard and clean like marble, but golden, full, vibrant! Having suffered and triumphed, we will open our arms to the Sun."

* * *

"Each time I must say to myself: 'Look, here you falter.' I thus have the almost daily proof that I can resist a thousand temptations, lead my life with honor only to the extent that a renewed effort masters and restrains, every day, deep within myself, a wild horse, which can never be fully tamed, and which only the whip of the will, wielded unceasingly, can contain."

* * *

"If the watch were relaxed, everything would come undone."

The much-anticipated Volume 2 of the *Mussolini's War* series is finally here!

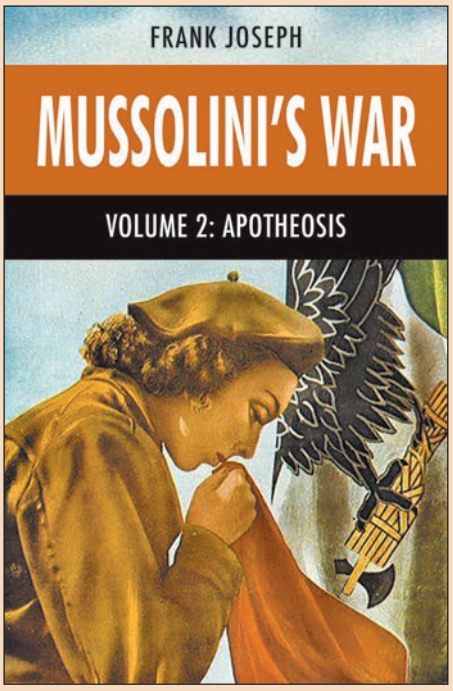
Mussolini's War
Volume 2: Apotheosis

Propaganda masquerading as standard history comprises the vast majority of books released by mainstream publishers about World War II, until deliberate lies become assumed, incontrovertible "facts" in the public mind. This monolithic, Soviet-style regimentation of the past is vitally necessary for the deceptive Powers That Be, because their entire world is built upon it. The merest skepticism can bring their whole fabrication crashing to the ground. Accordingly, contrary researchers are either dismissed without examination of their critical evidence—however well documented—as "lunatic, fringe theorists" or silenced.

What, for example, would happen to their Temple of Deceit, if word spread that Benito Mussolini created a society that, compared to the West's presently disintegrating dystopia, was the modern model of a well-ordered, attractive, uplifting, crime-free and individually free civilization? How might 21st-century students of history react once they learn that his East African nemesis—Haile Selassie, today lionized by their liberal-Marxist teachers—quite literally sold off half of his own country to Standard Oil, thereby becoming the wealthiest slave owner on Earth? How would they regard Mussolini's better-remembered enemy, after discovering that Winston Churchill exclaimed, "If I were an Italian, I would proudly wear a black shirt! I am all for Fascism in Italy"?

So, too, the ongoing caricature of Mussolini's servicemen as laughable buffoons is put paid by one of his leading aviators, Ettore Muti, whose 1,450-mile bomber attack against British petroleum refineries in Bahrain stranded Royal Navy warships throughout the Mediterranean Theater for months. His earlier raids on fuel-oil dumps in Palestine had similarly immobilized England's sea power, enabling the safe passage of Italian troop and supply convoys to North Africa. They went on to conquer Somaliland after subjecting British forces to a second "Dunkirk." Another Italian airman, Giuseppe Cenni, sank and disabled more than a dozen enemy vessels, including a destroyer and submarine. On August 2, 1943, six Fascist interceptors challenged more than three times as many American fighters, destroying half-a-dozen of them for the loss of a single Italian aircraft.

The previous August, 2,500 troops of the Red Army 812th Siberian Infantry Regiment on the Eastern Front near Isbushenski were routed by history's last cavalry charge, undertaken by Italy's Savoia Cavalry Regiment. During the battle for Crete, a pair of small, Italian motorboats destroyed HMS *York*, at 10,790 tons, the largest capital ship in the Aegean. Other innovative, downsized vessels operated by Mussolini's navy were human torpedoes, each manned by a pair of sailors. In December 1941, they boldly sank HMS *Valiant* and *Queen Elizabeth* at the battleships' moorings in Alexandria, Egypt.



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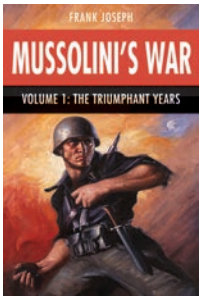
These are just some of the victorious exploits carried out by branches of the Italian armed forces, as described for the first time in *Apotheosis*, Volume 2 of *Mussolini's War*. It views Italy's participation within the context of its industrial disadvantage. For example, her total production for the entire war amounted to approximately 3,500 tanks, less than all those used by the German Army in 1940's invasion of France. Britain mass-produced 27,528 tanks between 1939 and 1945. When Mussolini's declared war on the Western Allies in June 1940, his country produced 4.4 megatons of coal to Britain's 224.3 megatons; 1.2 megatons of iron ore against Britain's 17.7 megatons; and 2.1 megatons of steel for Britain's 21.5 megatons. Disparities in crude oil were even more extreme.

Given such fundamental disadvantages in natural resources, the numerical superiority additionally possessed in virtually all engagements by the Allies and, most decisive of all, their eventual cracking of Axis military codes, that Fascist Italy was able to not only sustain five years of unremitting combat, but to score significant victories against overwhelming enemy forces right up until the last days of World War II testifies to her terrific fighting spirit and human resilience. Against this perspective, enduring propaganda portrayals of Italian ineptitude and cowardice are shattered. Combined with Volume 1: *The Triumphant Years*, *Mussolini's War* amounts to a fundamental revision in the history of that global conflict and its modern repercussions.

Mussolini's War: Apotheosis—Volume 2 of the *Mussolini's War* two-volume set (316 pages, #889, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET.

SPECIAL *MUSSOLINI'S WAR* SPECIAL!

Regularly the two-volume set *Mussolini's War* is $54 (minus 10% for TBR subscribers equals $48.60) but, for the next 30 days, you can get BOTH volumes for just *$40* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (This includes ALL discounts.) In addition, if you have purchased Volume 1: *The Triumphant Years* (shown right) you can add Volume 2 to your set for the low price of *$20* plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Mention you saw the ad in the March/April 2021 edition of TBR.



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JUDAISM & ZIONISM: A WHIRLWIND TOUR

This small but powerful booklet by ever-popular TBR author Peter Christian takes us on a fast-paced tour of the religion of Judaism, which is more diverse and less monolithic than many people believe. Some sects are quite racist. Others support the slaughter of the Palestinian people. Still others are critical of those very objectives. The booklet also discusses the founding of Zionism, the state of Israel, Jewish atrocities and secret societies that the author believes were inspired and created by Jewish thinkers.

The author says, "Judaism is a very diverse religion with many different beliefs and sects. I have read more than 1,000 books on Judaism and related subjects and cite hundreds of quotes for this new booklet, the vast majority of which are from Jewish sources, all the way from ancient times to the present. This book is not necessarily a condemnation of Judaism, but merely an honest tour through the history and goals of these various sects, many of which have different aims, religious practices and taboos." Short, concise sections include information on: the Jewish calendar, Jewish holy days, Jewish scriptures, Jewish gods and goddesses, Jewish denominations and sects, Jewish history, Jewish messiahs, famous figures of Jewish history, Jewish organizations, the Jewish Mafia, central banking, Jewish expulsions, the Illuminati, Freemasonry, Jewish advisors to U.S. presidents, anti-Semitism, Zionism, the New World Order, the "Holocaust," Jewish atrocities, Israel, Noahide Laws, Vatican II, the Harold Rosenthal Interview, critics of Judaism, reforms, reference works on Judaism, and a photo section of dozens of famous Jewish thinkers, politicians etc. **This 58-page, saddle-stitched booklet regularly sells for $10, but can be yours FREE when you renew your U.S.A. TBR subscription for $56!** Mail in the form below or call TBR toll free at **1-877-773-9077**, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See other renewal offers at www.BarnesReview.com.

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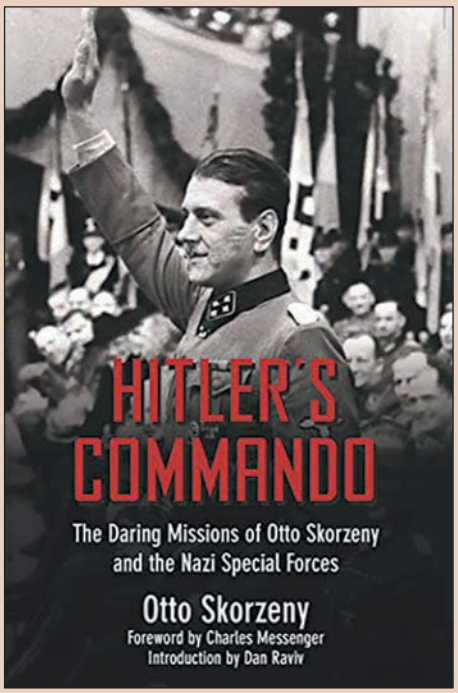
NEW EDITION OF OTTO SKORZENY'S CLASSIC BOOK IS NOW IN STOCK FROM TBR

HITLER'S COMMANDO

The Daring Missions of Otto Skorzeny and the Nazi Special Forces



Written by Otto Skorzeny
Foreword by Charles Messenger
Introduction by Dan Raviv

Otto Skorzeny was Adolf Hitler's favorite soldier and Germany's top commando in World War II. He is one of the most famous men in the history of special forces. His extraordinary wartime career was one of high risk and adventure, and here he tells the full story. When Benito Mussolini was imprisoned in Italy in 1943, it was Skorzeny who successfully led the daring glider rescue, winning the Knight's Cross and promotion as a result. Skorzeny's talents were brought into play again when he was sent to Budapest to stop the Hungarian regent Adm. Miklos Horthy from signing a peace treaty with Stalin in 1944. Now dubbed "the most dangerous man in Europe" by the Allies, Skorzeny was awarded the German Cross in Gold. A few months later, he took a critical role in the Ardennes offensive with a controversial plan to raise a brigade disguised as Americans with captured U.S. tanks.

A fascinating depiction of commando action, Skorzeny's memoirs are a key addition to special forces literature. The author gives us fascinating details about his many famous missions between 1943 and the end of the war and he offers a fair appraisal of the war situation in Germany, as well as any tactical and military mistakes. Skorzeny also sheds light on several personalities in a new way. The book also includes several pages of interesting photos. If you are interested in the operations of Otto Skorzeny, this is a great book for anyone who wants to learn about them. Softcover, 244 pages, #887, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

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March / April 2021 ❖ Volume XXVII ❖ Number 2

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By John Wear, J.D.

4 TBR has in the past focused on the works of Soviet dissident Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. In this issue, we bring you an article focusing on his life from devoted Bolshevik to a prisoner in the Soviet Gulag to a warrior for the truth admired by millions of people around the globe.

Live Not By Lies: Advice for Truth-Lovers

By Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

12 On the day he was banished from the Soviet Union, Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn penned a piece explaining the importance of rejecting lies. This is extremely vital advice for those of us who realize that nearly all of what the news media, intelligence agencies, politicians and social justice warriors are telling us is a fantastical fairy tale fabrication.

Montreal Mayor Banished to Canadian Concentration Camp

By Rémi Tremblay

16 We all know that German, Italian and Japanese citizens were incarcerated in concentration camps in America during WWII. But here is the little-known tale of the French Canadian mayor of Montreal who suffered the same fate—but this time in Canada.

IBM and "The Holocaust"

By John Wear, J.D.

22 In the 1930s, IBM developed a cutting-edge punch-card system designed to capture data about a variety of subjects—a forerunner of today's computers. Now IBM is being accused of participating in "the Holocaust."

America's Homegrown Holocaust

By Jett Rucker

30 The United States would never orchestrate a "holocaust" against its own people, right? You may be surprised to find out that Civil War prison camps were as deadly as even the worst concentration camps of WWII.

In Defense of South Carolina

By Clint Lacy

34 The South started the Civil War by firing on South Carolina's Fort Sumter, or so we have all been taught in school. But was the South conned into the calamitous attack?

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40 Why bother putting up monuments to traitors? Instead, they should all be pulled down, or so say the politically correct historical gatekeepers of today. The truth is, the Southern soldier deserves to be honored—forever.

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48 Fighting Indians on the High Plains in the late 1800s was difficult for U.S. officers and soldiers. But what we often fail to mention is the hardships faced by the wives and sweethearts these men left behind. They couldn't always shelter in a frontier fort.

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54 Ridiculed by critics as crackpots, those Third Reich archeologists looking for ancient Aryans in Tibet and South America were actually far ahead of their times.

New Analysis of Nazca Lines Leads to Astounding Discovery

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64 The Nazca lines are famous, covered often in shows on cable TV. Is there anything new to say? Surprisingly, yes.

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76 We moderns think our political systems are so advanced, scoffing at the era of the Middle Ages as backwards in comparison. Truth is, however, they had much to teach us.

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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

LIFE IN A GULAG

Readers of THE BARNES REVIEW are probably more educated than subscribers of any other publication in the world about the conditions in WWII "concentration camps." Yes, you are certified experts by now. As you know, then, TBR's take on that subject is quite different from that which you will find on cable history channels, mainstream memoirs or in the thousands of books written on the subject over the past 75 years. So, instead of talking more about that in this issue, we decided to concentrate on some other, lesser publicized camps. These include ones in the Soviet Union, Canadian WWII camps and U.S. POW camps run during the War Between the States.

In our lead article, starting on page 4, we cover the fascinating and inspiring life of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Once a dedicated Bolshevik, it did not take the great literary genius long to discover the true nature of Bolshevism and Communism. Solzhenitsyn was once an up-and-coming teacher in the USSR. One letter critical of the Soviet regime, written to a friend, however, turned his life upside down. Thrown in a work camp in the Soviet Gulag—with conditions harsher than anything a survivor of any of Nazi Germany's work camps could invent in his wildest imagination—Solzhenitsyn survived freezing temperatures, back-breaking labor and even cancer. Once released from the Gulag after successful "rehabilitation," Solzhenitsyn began exposing the horrid conditions inside those camps for the world to see. His book *Gulag Archipelago* frankly discussed the cruel, inhumane and quite often fatal nature of the Soviet Gulag system. This included working on massive construction projects in Siberian temperatures that sometimes plummeted to 75 degrees below zero, starvation rations, rags for clothes, frostbite, beatings, torture, psychological torment and worse.

A sudden change in regimes in the USSR put him back on the wrong side of his rulers once again, and he was exiled to the West. The day he was informed of his impending banishment, he wrote an essay explaining why it is so important for all people of good conscience to reject lies permeating every part of our lives. See his message to all of us starting on page 12.

This issue we also offer the story of Camillien Houde, once the popular populist mayor of Montreal who made the "mistake" of denouncing forced conscription. Canada, though ostensibly independent, was looked upon by the British empire as a perfect place for the cannon fodder it needed for its European wars. For pointing this out, Houde was hustled off to a concentration camp for those considered enemies of the state. (See page 16.)

We also offer you articles on America's own concentration camp holocaust and yet another piece exposing the latest attempt by Holocaust hucksters to bilk money out of new "marks"—this time the IBM company—for the alleged mass murder of millions of Jews during WWII.

There's lots more in this issue covering a wide range of intriguing historical topics, so start turning some pages! ❖

—PAUL ANGEL, Executive Editor

When Will the Pendulum Swing Back?

Thank the gods of the woke left! In one decisive move, politically correct culture-munchers have saved Western civilization from sure destruction. How did they accomplish this? They have re-invented Mr. Potato Head. He's too radical, this gender ambiguous anthropomorphic plastic vegetable toy for children. Evidently the "Mr." in Mr. Potato Head is offensive after 70 years on the market. According to prominent toymaker Hasbro, Mr. Potato Head has been "reimagined for the modern consumer," doubtful though it is that five-year-old children had anything to do with his "reimagining." For the future, I might make one suggestion. Hasbro should include both male and female outfits for the tubby tuber and provide interchangeable genitalia so that the new Potato Head can be a woman whenever the mood strikes him and a male if he/she so chooses tomorrow, gender fluidity being the "in thing" of the "New Left" of the 21st century.

But wait: Hasbro has already thought of this. According to toy executives, "Hasbro is making sure all feel welcome in the Potato Head world by officially dropping the Mr. from the Mr. Potato Head brand name and logo to promote gender equality and inclusion." In addition, the toy manufacturing giant has also launched a "Create Your Potato Head Family" kit with "two potato parents and a potato baby." The video praising the kit said it was for "modern families" and thus will feature "a variety of family makeups, including with same-sex potato parents." Interestingly, ever-tolerant White people never objected to the original Mr. Potato Head, who was obviously not strictly a Caucasian, having a skin tone not necessarily possessed by fair-skinned people who do not regularly visit a tanning salon.

But altering Mr. Potato Head into a modern-day politically correct incarnation is not the only grand solution the left has proposed to save the world. They have a very aggressive agenda designed to rescue us from a multitude of deadly problems and, evidently, they from us. According to recent polls, conservatives are most worried about illegal immigration, loss of free speech, draconian gun legislation, the economic impact of Covid-19 and losing a job due to their political affiliation.

And what are liberals most concerned about? Around 70% are most worried about (drumroll, please) Donald Trump supporters. They are so panicked about the 75 million (or more) Trump voters that pundits on at least one far-left cable news network have broached the idea of using military-style drones to assassinate them as "domestic terror threats." I kid you not.

Deluded host Nicolle Wallace of MSNBC—once a communications director for George W. Bush—during a discussion of the U.S. Capitol riot of January 6, 2021, said: "But my question for you is around incitement. We had a policy, and it was very controversial, it was carried out under the Bush years, and under the Obama years, of attacking terrorism at its root. Of going after and killing, and in the case of Anwar Awlaki, an American … with a drone strike for the crime of inciting violence, inciting terrorism." MSNBC tried to reinterpret her words, but her meaning was clear: Should Trump supporters get out of line again, the U.S. military ought to consider drone-striking them. In addition, several years ago, a staffer for Vermont Sen. Bernie Sanders thought it might be a good idea to use the "guillotine" on wealthy ones, according to James O'Keefe of Project Veritas.

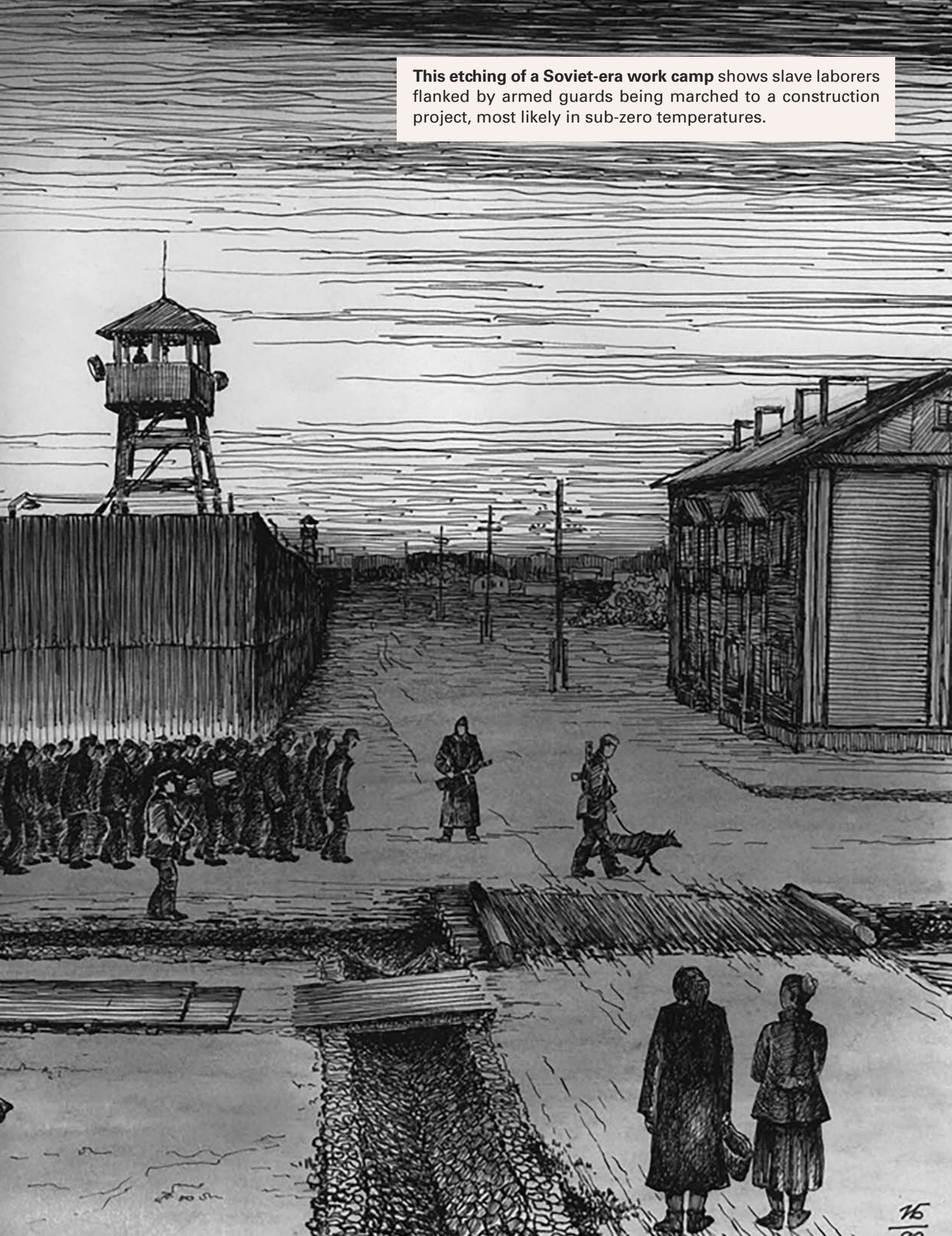
But what about people (Republicans) who aren't rich?

Martin Weissgerber, a Bernie Sanders field organizer in South Carolina, offers this solution "What will help is when we send all Republicans to re-education camps," i.e., gulags. As for other Bolshevik-style remedies to deal with anyone who disagrees with them, yet another radical neo-Bolshevik, Sanders aide Mason Baird, was caught suggesting that, "After we abolish landlords, we don't have to kill them. … That's my feeling. I think that's damaging to the soul … but there were plenty of excesses in 1917 [the year of the Bolshevik takeover of Russia] that I would hope to avoid." Thank goodness he has such a humongous heart.

One would think that this kind of talk is limited to employees of Sen. Sanders, but it is all over the online forums that leftists use these days to communicate their thoughts. And we haven't even mentioned Antifa, who the FBI and Democratic politicians refuse to admit is anything more than an "ideology," an ideology being nothing more than ideals, principles, doctrines, a creed or a dogma. Ask the few conservatives left in Portland, Oregon whether it is an ideology burning their businesses or laying siege to federal buildings and they will tell you it is real people, not an idea, throwing those Molotov cocktails through the plate-glass windows of their clothing stores and coffee shops.

I am afraid we are in for a real battle in the coming years. The radical left wants us dangerous conservatives neutered, disarmed, gagged, quarantined, imprisoned in gulags, guillotined or eradicated with drones. The political pendulum can't swing much further to the left, so we hope that sanity is restored and it swings back to the right (or even the middle). The only way to do that is to educate people about the dangers of neo-Bolshevism. It's also important to have a simple plan to counteract their lies and their all-too-familiar rhetoric. For this I direct you to page 12 of this issue of TBR and the words of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a man who knew well the dangers associated with leftism and the importance of truth in combatting it. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor



This etching of a Soviet-era work camp shows slave laborers flanked by armed guards being marched to a construction project, most likely in sub-zero temperatures.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn: Warrior for the Truth

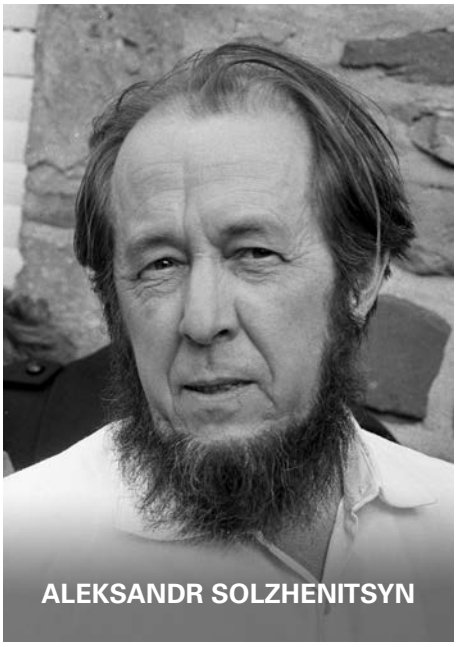
By John Wear

Aleksandr Isayevich Solzhenitsyn (1918-2008) was one of the greatest literary and political figures of the 20th century. For the first 25 years of his life, Solzhenitsyn was an ardent supporter of Vladimir Lenin's Soviet revolution. In fact, by 1938, Solzhenitsyn's enthusiasm for Communism had grown to a point of obsession. As a youth, Solzhenitsyn even declared, "I would gladly give my life for Lenin."[1]

This article documents how Solzhenitsyn eventually became an outspoken critic of Soviet Communism, as well as his politically incorrect conclusion that Jews were primarily responsible for the Bolshevik revolution. For this opinion, he paid a heavy price.

EARLY YEARS

Solzhenitsyn was born into an environment of chaos and suffering that rivaled anything he experienced in his later life. His young father died six months before his birth in excruciating pain from wounds received in a hunting accident. His grief-stricken mother rejoined her family in a nearby summer resort, only to find herself in the middle of a vicious battle then raging between Reds (Bolsheviks) and Whites (czarists) in Russia's civil war. Lenin and his band of Bolsheviks were fighting ferociously to consolidate their power, and the whole of Russia was awash in blood.[2]



ALEKSANDR SOLZHENITSYN

Solzhenitsyn's youth was one of continual hardships, deprivation and poverty. For the first 23 years of his life, Solzhenitsyn did not know what a house was. Instead, he lived in huts with no running water. These huts were constantly assailed by the cold, and there was never enough fuel to keep him warm. Food shortages were common but, after the starvation of the 1930s, ordinary food shortages were considered only a minor problem. Solzhenitsyn regarded all of these hardships as normal, since the poverty and hunger he experienced as a youth were widespread in the Soviet Union.[3]

Solzhenitsyn, at the age of 12, joined the Young Pioneers, which was the junior wing of the Communist Party's youth movement, the Komsomol. Like most of his friends, Solzhenitsyn passed automatically from the Young Pioneers to the Komsomol in his 10th and final year at school. Earnest and intense by nature, Solzhenitsyn studied Marxism and Leninism with an enthusiasm and energy typical of his eager spirit. He later wrote about his interest in Communist Party doctrine: "I was absolutely sincerely enthralled by it over a period of several years." Solzhenitsyn became a Marxist, a Leninist and a Communist.[4]

Despite his interest in literature, Solzhenitsyn chose to study physics and mathematics when he entered Rostov State University. His secret ambition had long been to go to Moscow and study literature. However, concern for his mother, who was suffering from tuberculosis and in very poor health, held him back. Solzhenitsyn was an outstanding student at the university, receiving top marks in all his examinations. He was awarded during his last year at the university one of the newly created Stalin scholarships for outstanding achievement. This scholarship carried a stipend two-and-a-half times greater than the usual grant.[5]

Solzhenitsyn seemed on the threshold of a brilliant career. As an outstanding student in physics and mathematics, he could look forward to the pick of the best jobs available. However, he opted for the modest post of a village schoolteacher, turning

down the higher paying jobs and glittering prizes that were within his reach. Bursting with enthusiasm and, above all, great literary talent, Solzhenitsyn was determined to pursue his dream of becoming a published writer.[6]

WAR SERVICE

Shortly after Germany invaded the Soviet Union on June 22, 1941, Solzhenitsyn attempted to enlist in the Soviet military. However, his medical examination resulted in a classification of "limited fitness" due to an abdominal disability, the result of a groin disorder in infancy that had gone undetected. While his friends marched to war, Solzhenitsyn was dispatched to the Cossack settlement of Morozovsk to work as a school teacher.[7]

By mid-October 1941, Moscow was threatened and the German advance seemed unstoppable. Under these dire circumstances, all classifications of fitness were cast aside and Solzhenitsyn was drafted into the Soviet army. Solzhenitsyn spent a half-year as a downtrodden soldier before being accepted into officer training school. He disliked officer training, saying, "they trained us like young beasts so as to infuriate us to the point where we would later want to take it out on someone else." However, Solzhenitsyn completed officer training and was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant in October 1942. He reached the rank of captain in June 1944.[8]

Solzhenitsyn experienced his first combat in the summer of 1943 in battles at Kursk and Orel. He was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War, second class, for his part in the battle at Orel. In 1944, Solzhenitsyn found himself in the middle of some of the bloodiest battles on the Eastern Front. Inexorably, the Soviet army advanced until it triumphantly crossed the Polish border. Solzhenitsyn was aghast at the brutalities the Soviet army committed against captured Soviet citizens who had chosen to fight for the German army. Experience was slowly making Solzhenitsyn question the Soviet Communist system he had embraced as a youth.[9]

Solzhenitsyn also abhorred the violence and atrocities committed by the Soviet army when it reached Germany. In a hate-filled address, Stalin had told the Soviet troops to wreak vengeance on Germans for all that Russia had suffered during the war. Rape, pillage and plunder were all condoned by Stalin. Repelled by Stalin's incitement to greed and cruelty, Solzhenitsyn lectured his men on the need to exercise moderation and restraint. Solzhenitsyn's words fell on deaf ears. As the Soviet army marched into Germany, it was Stalin's vision that became reality.[10]

Solzhenitsyn described the entry of his regiment into East Prussia in January 1945: "For three weeks the war had been going on inside Germany and all of us knew very well that if the girls were German they could be raped and then shot. This was almost a combat distinction."[11] Solzhenitsyn was a committed opponent of such atrocities, and vocally opposed the rape of German women.

Solzhenitsyn's fortunes took a catastrophic turn when he received a telephone call from brigade headquarters on February 9, 1945. He was ordered to report at once to the brigadier general's office. Solzhenitsyn was arrested and sent to prison for derogatory comments he had made about Stalin in correspondence to a friend. He later said his arrest was a defining moment in his life, which was crucial "because it allowed me to understand the Soviet reality in its entirety and not merely the one-sided view I had of it previous to the arrest."[12] Solzhenitsyn became an outspoken opponent of Marxism after surviving his cruel imprisonment in the Soviet Gulag.[13]

This photo from a gulag photo exhibition displayed at the New York Public Library shows posters of Stalin and Marx adorning a wall inside the sleeping quarters of a Soviet gulag, circa 1936-1937.

IMPRISONMENT

Solzhenitsyn was sentenced to an eight-year imprisonment and sent, in August 1945, to Butyrka Prison in Moscow. He was soon transferred to the Krasnaya Presnya transit prison in Moscow, which was at the heart of the Soviet prison system. On August 14, 1945, Solzhenitsyn and 60 other political prisoners were transferred to Novy Ierusalim (New Jerusalem) 30 miles west of Moscow. It was at

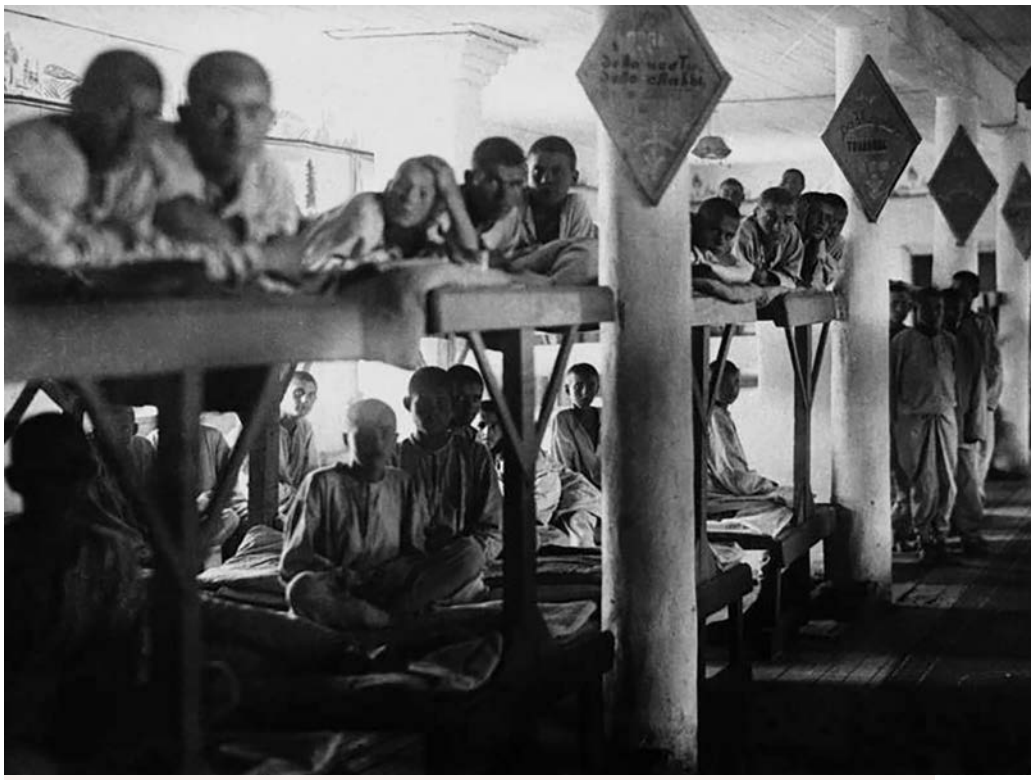
New Jerusalem that Solzhenitsyn got his first bitter taste of the physically exhausting and back-breaking labor characteristic of Soviet camps.[14]

Solzhenitsyn was transferred out of New Jerusalem when it became a camp for German prisoners of war. He spent the next 10 months doing forced labor at Kaluga Gate in Moscow, and was then transferred back to Butyrka Prison for two months. Solzhenitsyn was temporarily saved from the hardships and drudgery of the forced labor camps by his degree in mathematics and physics from Rostov University. He was recategorized as a "special assignment prisoner," and was sent to several special prison institutes, known as *sharashkas*, for scientific research.[15]

The relative comfort of being a special assignment prisoner ended on May 19, 1950 when Solzhenitsyn was transferred back to Butyrka Prison. Solzhenitsyn then began a long and insufferable two-month journey across the Soviet Union to the Ekibastuz labor camp, deep in the semi-arid steppes of Kazakhstan. At Ekibastuz he experienced starvation rations, cruelty and bullying, and manual labor amidst incredibly cold icy winds that slashed across the steppe. In addition to this incredible suffering, Solzhenitsyn was diagnosed on January 30, 1952 with cancer and admitted to the camp hospital.[16]

Solzhenitsyn eventually made a complete recovery after an operation to remove the cancer. His close encounter with death from cancer, combined with his experiences as a frontline soldier and his subsequent imprisonment, had helped Solzhenitsyn to believe in the existence of God. Solzhenitsyn later said: "When at the end of jail, on top of everything else, I was [afflicted] with cancer, then I was fully cleansed and came back to a deep awareness of God and a deep understanding of life." Solzhenitsyn also resolved to tell the full truth about life in Stalin's prison camps.[17]

Solzhenitsyn was released from prison on February 13, 1953, four days after the official end of his sentence. He was accepted in April 1953 as a teacher of math and science at a local school. Solzhenitsyn survived a new bout of cancer, and was declared politically rehabilitated following a session of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the USSR on February 6, 1956. Having been strengthened and purified by his time in prison and battles with disease, Solzhenitsyn was primed and ready to explode onto an unsuspecting literary world.[18]



In this photo from the David Center for Russian and Eurasian Studies, young male prisoners housed in a gulag in Molotov, USSR are shown. Gulag slave laborers received inadequate food rations and insufficient clothing. This made it difficult to endure the severe weather and the long working hours, resulting in high fatality rates.

LITERARY SUCCESS

Inspired, Solzhenitsyn wrote a short novel titled *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich* describing some of his labor camp experiences. He didn't risk showing this novel to any editors until after Nikita Khrushchev's second de-Stalinization speech in the fall of 1961. Khrushchev, who apparently only superficially glanced at this book, approved its publication because he thought he could use the book as a cudgel to beat his pro-Stalinist adversaries. Solzhenitsyn's book became an international bestseller when it was published in November 1962. Many Russian readers wept over its pages, while foreigners were shocked by its stark revelations.[19]

Solzhenitsyn managed to publish two short stories immediately after his success with *Ivan Denisovich*. However, Khrushchev was overthrown in October 1964 in a palace revolution that placed Leonid Brezhnev at the head of the Soviet Communist Party. Brezhnev began reversing Khrushchev's reforms, and Solzhenitsyn had many of his manuscripts confiscated by the security services.[20]

Solzhenitsyn was able to send both volumes of his new novel *Cancer Ward*, as well as some other books,

Prisoner's Right

By Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

Yoke of years that we lived in a prison
Grants no rights: we're entitled to naught.
Not to pulpits. Nor lecterns. Nor glory.
Nor power. Nor halos of saints.
Nor in memoirs to mix with fatigue
Our colorless ashen complaints,
Nor that armies of youths
should now run astride life
By the path that we trod for them.
All will go as it will go. There's no point
To pound out the wheel's rut in advance.
An illumined interior suffering core:
May, for everything, this be
our one recompense.
It's the loftiest gem of all
earthly gemstones.
And, to carry it home undefiled,
Let of our phantom rights,
then, the very least be:
Our secreted right to an equal revenge.
There's a number. So endlessly long,
Comprehensible just
to Chinese and to Russians,
All those fallen, extinguished,
without guilt or trace:
In that number we're nil
upon nil upon nil. …
Our right is but one:
To be rancorless sons
Of our luckless and sad Russian land.
Let our grievances burn, rot,
decay deep inside
To the outside we'll spring
living shoots: only then,
Looking up, will our Russia's
fatigued countryside
See the Sun it awaited so long.

TRANSLATION BY IGNAT SOLZHENITSYN

to the West. He forged an international reputation as Russia's greatest living writer. Unfortunately, new head of the KGB Yuri Andropov considered Solzhenitsyn to be a political enemy. Andropov drafted a decree for the Politburo to deprive Solzhenitsyn of his citizenship and expel him from the Soviet Union. Consequently, when Solzhenitsyn won the 1970 Nobel Prize in Literature, he decided not to go to Stockholm to receive his prize because he feared he would be barred from returning to the Soviet Union.[21]

Solzhenitsyn continued to experience literary success, and he became a world-famous living symbol of the struggle for human rights in the face of state censorship. His historical novel *August 1914*, which was published in the West on June 11, 1971, denounced all forms of Marxism as evil. Solzhenitsyn's work was translated into 35 languages in 1972 alone. When a copy of Solzhenitsyn's book *The Gulag Archipelago*, an exposé of the USSR's slave labor system, was discovered by Soviet authorities, Solzhenitsyn decided to publish it in the West as soon as possible. The Soviet authorities were enraged when the first volume of *The Gulag Archipelago* was published in Paris in December 1973. Solzhenitsyn had become a traitor in the eyes of Soviet leaders.[22]

EXILE

On February 13, 1974, Solzhenitsyn was formally charged with treason and expelled from the Soviet Union. The United States, Great Britain and many other nations told Solzhenitsyn he would be welcome to reside in their countries if he wished. Solzhenitsyn chose Zurich, Switzerland as his initial place of residence. From Zurich, Solzhenitsyn traveled to Stockholm in December 1974 to finally collect his Nobel Prize in Literature.[23]

Solzhenitsyn moved to the United States two years later during the summer of 1976. He arrived in America at a time when Americans were struggling for a proper response to a perceived Soviet threat. As a Nobel laureate and dissident who had quite literally put his life on the line in a mesmerizing duel with Soviet authorities, Solzhenitsyn inevitably attracted the interest of influential Americans. He was asked by numerous prominent members of Congress, labor leaders and members of the Western mass media to comment on democracy and American political life.[24]

In two separate speeches at AFL-CIO banquets, Solzhenitsyn alerted his audiences to the expanding Communist menace. Solzhenitsyn stressed the unscientific and specious nature of Marxism-Leninism, as well as its lethal and aggressive nature. He warned that only firmness makes it possible to withstand the assaults of Communist totalitarianism.[25]

Solzhenitsyn resided in south-central Vermont throughout 1977 and the first half of 1978 while working on a multi-volume historical novel. He unexpectedly was asked to deliver the commencement address at Harvard University on June 8, 1978. Solzhenitsyn accepted Harvard's invitation and, in a televised address before 15,000-20,000 guests, he made some extremely frank and critical comments on the state of the West. Among other things, Solzhenitsyn criticized the Western media, which "miseducates" the public, twists public opinion and fails to provide the in-depth analysis that society needs.[26]

Solzhenitsyn, in his Harvard address, also mentioned the striking decline in courage in the West. He said this decline in courage was particularly noticeable among the ruling and intellectual elites, that gave an impression of a loss

Convicts are shown sleeping inside a sod-covered barracks in a Siberian gulag, USSR. According to Solzhenitsyn, life was harsh. If a prisoner was caught with a scrap of metal he might have found while working—from which he might fashion a small tool or eating utensil—he could be severely punished.

of courage by the entire society. Solzhenitsyn said that while there were many courageous individuals in Western society, they had no determining influence on public life or opinion. Solzhenitsyn noted that from ancient times, declining courage in a civilization had been the first symptom of its end.[27]

While rejecting Socialism as an alternative to Western society, Solzhenitsyn also rejected the West as a model for the Soviet Union. Solzhenitsyn said that through deep suffering, his people had achieved a spiritual development of such intensity that the Western system in its present form did not look attractive. The revolting invasion of commercial advertising, TV stupor, intolerable music, and lack of spirituality in the West would not be attractive to the Soviet Union's citizens.[28] Solzhenitsyn had become disillusioned with what he considered was the spiritual vacuum of the materialistic West.

Solzhenitsyn had a deep-seated disgust with the Western media that was revealed in his interview with *Sixty Minutes*. When asked to respond to an American commentator who had branded him "a freak, a monarchist, an anti-Semite, a crank, a has-been, not a hero," Solzhenitsyn replied:

> The Western press works in the following way: They don't read my books. No one has ever given a single quotation from any of my books as a basis for these accusations. But every new journalist reads these opinions from other journalists. They have been just as spiteful to me in the American press as the Soviet press was before.[29]

RETURN HOME

Although Solzhenitsyn had been kicked out of Russia, he always loved his mother country and wanted to return home. On August 16, 1990, Solzhenitsyn's Russian citizenship was restored almost 17 years after it had been revoked. Solzhenitsyn returned to Russia on May 27, 1994 for the first time in more than 20 years.[30]

The Russia Solzhenitsyn returned home to was emerging from Communism in poor and deteriorating circumstances. Western culture and multinational corporations were moving in, with Western restaurants such as McDonalds ubiquitous in the cities. Solzhenitsyn's despondency over Russia's cultural decline was expressed in a speech he made at Saratov University in 1995. Solzhenitsyn said: "We are still holding together as a single unified country, but our cultural space is in shreds." Solzhenitsyn later said he would refrain from voting for either Boris Yeltsin or his Communist opponent, as neither candidate was worthy of being elected.[31]

After extensive research, Solzhenitsyn believed that the so-called Russian Revolution was primarily perpetrated by Jews, most of whom, he realized, were imported into Russia from other countries. He said in 2002:

> You must understand. The leading Bolsheviks who took over Russia were not Russians. They hated Russians. They hated Christians. Driven by ethnic hatred, they tortured and slaughtered millions of Russians without a shred of human remorse.
>
> The October Revolution was not what you call in America the "Russian Revolution." It was an invasion and conquest over the Russian people. More of my countrymen suffered horrific crimes at their bloodstained hands than any people or nation ever suffered in the entirety of human history.
>
> It cannot be overstated. Bolshevism committed the greatest human slaughter of all time. The fact that most of the world is ignorant and uncaring about this enormous crime is proof that the global media is in the hands of the perpetrators.[32]

Solzhenitsyn wrote a two-volume nonfiction work called *Two Hundred Years Together*. The first volume, published in 2001, was *Russian-Jewish History 1795-1916* and ran to 512 pages. The second volume, which was published in 2002, was a 600-page investigation titled *The Jews in the Soviet Union*.[33] This second volume exposed the predominately Jewish involvement in the Bolshevik Revolution.

Solzhenitsyn lived his final years in Russia. On June 5, 2007, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree conferring the State Prize of the Russian Federation to Solzhenitsyn for his humanitarian work. Putin, who personally visited the writer at his home to give him the award, said about Solzhenitsyn: "His activities as a writer and public figure, his entire long, thorny life journey will remain for us a model of true devotion, selfless service to the people, motherland, the ideals of freedom, justice and humanism." Solzhenitsyn died August 3, 2008 near Moscow at age 89.[34]

CONCLUSION

Solzhenitsyn had an intense sense of mission about his literary work. He felt it was his ethical duty to publicly expose the Soviet Union's shocking and murderous gulag system. One of the particularities of Solzhenitsyn's literary genius was his overwhelming willpower. French author Nikita Struve wrote:

> But Solzhenitsyn's fate, life and work are characterized above all by will. To survive four years at the front, live through the Soviet concentration camps, overcome serious illness, struggle to become a writer, gain a world reputation against inhuman odds and, finally, unswervingly to follow his path, all this is a miracle of rare willpower.[35]

It is widely recognized that Solzhenitsyn had a major influence on the modern world. There is also broad agreement that no other book contributed more directly and forcefully to the collapse of the Soviet Union than *The Gulag Archipelago*.[36]

Solzhenitsyn's suffering and literary genius enabled him to expose the evils of Soviet Communism. Dr. David Duke writes about Solzhenitsyn: "He was a victim of Bolshevism and, through his literary genius, he laid bare the most horrific killing machine in all of world history."[37] ❖

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NOTE: See also TBR's September/October 2008 edition: "Russia and the Jews."

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

Five Worst Gulag Camps in Communist Russia

Few Westerners actually comprehend the enormity of the Soviet Gulag forced labor camp system. According to Russian historian Oleg Yegorov, "From the Arctic Circle to Kazakhstan, from the western borders to the Far East—the Gulag [an acronym for Glavnoe Upravlenie Lagerei, i.e., Main Camp Administration—Ed.] system in Stalin's time encompassed the entire USSR." The following list and camp descriptions were compiled by Yegorov and the editors of the website "Russia Beyond."

1. Solovetsky special purpose camp, 1923-1933

On the icy islands in the White Sea, tens of thousands of prisoners felled trees, built roads, and drained swamps. At first, the regime was relatively "soft"—but by the late 1920s the camps had become genuine hellholes. Uncooperative prisoners were beaten with rods, drowned or tortured. Alexander Solzhenitsyn in his exposé work *The Gulag Archipelago* described Solovki as a "polar Auschwitz." Prisoners: 71,800.

2. White Sea-Baltic forced labor camp, 1931-1941

"Belbaltlag" prisoners slaved hard to complete the near-impossible job, and by the summer of 1933 the canal was ready. The working conditions could hardly have been worse. The only tools were shovels, picks and other handheld implements—no heavy equipment. Those who failed to fulfill their targets were put on reduced rations and given longer sentences. According to official figures alone, 12,000 people died in the construction of the White Sea/Baltic Canal. Prisoners: 108,000.

3. Baikal-Amur corrective labor camp, 1932-1938

Even compared to other Gulag construction projects, the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM) was gargantuan. The plan was to build 2,485 miles of railway from Taishet in Siberia to Sovetskaya Gavan on the edge of the Russian Far East. Prisoners were shipped in from all over the USSR to work on the project. Prisoners: 200,000.

Prisoners of the Norilsk camp are shown working in the permafrost. Now home to 180,000 people, Norilsk is the largest polar city in the world. But, back in the 1930s, it was built by Gulag prisoners. Soviet industry needed metals, and Norilsk sprang up around a copper-nickel plant, also made possible with prison labor.

4. Dmitrovsky corrective labor camp, 1932-1938

"Dmitrovlag was a kind of Gulag showcase. The mortality rate was relatively low, workdays were offset, and workers got a salary and a chance at early release," explains Ilya Udovenko, a senior researcher at the Gulag History Museum. This was partly due to its proximity to Moscow. It is one thing for thousands of convicts to die in the remote forests of Siberia, but another if residents of the capital can see it. Prisoners: 192,000.

5. North-East corrective labor camp, 1932-1952

The opposite of the "metropolitan" Dmitrovlag was Kolyma. The USSR gave short shrift to camp inmates dispatched to the shores of the Sea of Okhotsk to mine gold and tin, and build infrastructure capable of withstanding the brutal climate from scratch. "To turn a healthy young man into a physical wreck takes 20-30 16-hour days, seven days a week, with permanent hunger, ragged clothing, and nights spent in -76° F temperatures in a hole-ridden tarpaulin tent. This has been verified many times," Varlam Shalamov—who spent more than 10 years there—wrote about the Kolyma camps. According to Russian reports, at least 150,000 people died in the Kolyma camps. Prisoners: 190,000.

[**NOTE:** To see more about the Soviet gulag system, please visit Russia Beyond's website at www.rbth.com. It is well worth the time for people interested in the real story of the Soviet gulags and would also like to see more fascinating items about Russian arts, culture, food, language and more.—Ed.]

Live Not By Lies

On the day Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn was arrested, February 12, 1974, he released the text of "Live Not by Lies." The next day, he was exiled to the West, where he received a hero's welcome. In this inspirational piece, Solzhenitsyn equates "lies" with ideology, the illusion that human nature and society can be reshaped to predetermined specifications. And his last words before leaving his homeland urged Soviet citizens as individuals to refrain from cooperating with the regime's lies. Today, as many of us are being asked to accept or "tolerate" beliefs we do not share or outright reject, Solzhenitsyn's words offer a practical way to do what you can to rebel against this assault on our minds and freedom.

By Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn

There was a time when we dared not rustle a whisper. But now we write and read *samizdat*[1] and, congregating in the smoking rooms of research institutes, heartily complain to each other of all they are muddling up, of all they are dragging us into. There's that unnecessary bravado around our ventures into space, against the backdrop of ruin and poverty at home, the buttressing of distant savage regimes, the kindling of civil wars, the ill-thought-out cultivation of Mao Zedong (at our expense to boot). In the end, we'll be the ones sent out against [the Communists], and we'll have to go. What other option will there be? And they put whomever they want on trial, and brand the healthy as mentally ill—and it is always "they," while "we" are—helpless.

We are approaching the brink. Already a universal spiritual demise is upon us. A physical one is about to flare up and engulf us and our children, while we continue to smile sheepishly and babble: "But what can we do to stop it? We haven't the strength."

Solzhenitsyn became an adored figure after he arrived in the United States after his Soviet exile.

We have so hopelessly ceded our humanity that, for the modest handouts of today, we are ready to surrender up all principles, our soul, all the labors of our ancestors, all the prospects of our descendants—anything to avoid disrupting our meager existence. We have lost our strength, our pride, our passion. We do not even fear a common nuclear death, do not fear a Third World War (perhaps we'll hide away in some crevice), but fear only to take a civic stance. We hope only not to stray from the herd, not to set out on our own, and risk suddenly having to make do without the white bread, the hot water heater, a Moscow residency permit.

We have internalized well the lessons drummed into us by the state. We are forever content and comfortable with its premise: We cannot escape the environment, the social conditions; they shape us, "being determines consciousness." What can we do about this? We can do nothing.

But we can do—everything—even if we comfort and lie to ourselves that this is not so. It is not "they" who are guilty of everything, but we ourselves—only we.

Some will counter: "But really, there is nothing to be done. Our mouths are gagged. No one listens to us. No one asks us. How can we make them listen to us … to make them reconsider? It is impossible."

The natural thing would be simply not to reelect them, but there are no

re-elections in our country.

In the West they have strikes and protest marches, but we are too cowed, too scared: How does one just give up one's job, just go out onto the street?

All the other fateful means resorted to over the last century of Russia's bitter history are even less fitting for us today—true, let's not fall back on them. Today, when all the axes have hewn what they hacked, when all that was sown has borne fruit, we can see how lost, how drugged were those conceited youths who sought, through terror, bloody uprising, and civil war, to make the country just and content. No thank you, fathers of enlightenment! We now know that the vileness of the means begets the vileness of the result. Let our hands be clean.

So, has the circle closed? Is there indeed no way out? Is the only thing left to do just to wait inertly: What if something just happens by itself?

But it will never come unstuck by itself if we all, every day, continue to acknowledge, glorify and strengthen it; if we do not, at the least, recoil from its most vulnerable point … from lies.

When violence bursts onto the peaceful human condition, its face is flush with self-assurance, it displays on its banner and proclaims: "I am Violence! Make way, step aside, I will crush you!" But violence ages swiftly. A few years pass and it is no longer sure of itself. To prop itself up, to appear decent, it will without fail call forth its ally—Lies. For violence has nothing to cover itself with but lies, and lies can only persist through violence. And it is not every day and not on every shoulder that violence brings down its heavy hand: It demands of us only a submission to lies, a daily participation in deceit—and this suffices as our fealty.

And therein we find, neglected by us, the simplest, the most accessible key to our liberation: a personal non-participation in lies. Even if all is covered by lies, even if all is under their rule, let us resist in the smallest way: Let their rule hold not through me.

This illustration shows a Russian bear—symbol of the Soviet Union—howling in pain as the truthful pen of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, with the words *Gulag Archipelago* on it, pierces his furry rear end.

And this is the way to break out of the imaginary encirclement of our inertness, the easiest way for us and the most devastating for the lies. For when people renounce lies, lies simply cease to exist. Like parasites, they can only survive when attached to a person. We are not called upon to step out onto the square and shout out the truth, to say out loud what we think—this is scary, we are not ready. But let us at least refuse to say what we do not think.

This is the way, then, the easiest and most accessible for us given our deep-seated organic cowardice, much easier than (it's scary even to utter the words) civil disobedience *a la* Mahatma Gandhi.

Our way must be: Never knowingly support lies. Having understood where the lies begin (and many see this line differently)—step back from that gangrenous edge. Let us not glue back the flaking scales of Ideology, not gather back its crumbling bones, nor patch together its decomposing garb, and we will be amazed how swiftly and helplessly the lies will fall away, and that which is destined to be naked will be exposed as such to the world.

And thus, overcoming our temerity, let each man choose: Will he remain a witting servant of the lies (needless to say, not due to natural predisposition, but in order to provide a living for the family, to rear the children in the spirit of lies), or has the time come for him to stand straight as an honest man, worthy of the respect of his children and contemporaries?

And from that day onward he:

• Will not write, sign, nor publish in any way, a single line distorting, so

Must-Read TBR Books

Russian Populist: The Political Thought of Vladimir Putin. Russian president Vladimir Putin is one of the most reviled politicians in the West. At the same time, few leaders worldwide have maintained such high levels of popularity as he. Putin's political and economic successes are too startling to be debated. With high rates of economic growth, military and police reform, and a concerted attack on official corruption, Putin has become a trusted populist leader, and a significant figure in global nationalism, non-alignment and multipolarity. This book, written by former BARNES REVIEW editor Matthew Raphael Johnson, Ph.D.—an internationally acknowledged expert on Slavic and Russian studies—attempts to synthesize the basic political views of Putin. Softcover, 178 pages, #630, *$25.*

The Third Rome: Holy Russia, Tsarism & Orthodoxy. By Dr. M.R. Johnson, former editor of TBR. Academic historians, liberals and Communists have been fashioning a fantasy world around Russian history for nearly 100 years, spreading slander and myth about an entire population. Here's the first book in English that sets out to defend the history of czarist Russia from St. Vladimir to Czar Nicholas II—Russia before bloody Bolshevism. Softcover, 246 pages, #368, *$25.*

Rasputin: Neither Devil Nor Saint. By Dr. Elizabeth Judas. Perhaps no man in history has had such fantastic lies told about him as has Gregory Rasputin. A healer and holy man of great repute—one who tended to the health of the wealthy classes as much as the poverty-stricken—Rasputin has emerged in history as part devil and part mesmerizer. Nothing could be further from the truth, according to the author who knew Rasputin personally. Softcover, 218 pages, #432, *$20.*

The East Came West: Operation Keelhaul. While researching material for the writing of *The East Came West*, author Peter J. Huxley-Blythe discovered why the Russian people do not trust the U.S. or Great Britain. When WWII ended, millions of Russian men, women and children in the West were shipped like cattle back to the Soviet Union to face Stalin's executioners, or to serve long sentences at hard labor in the death camps of Siberia—with the approval of the Allies. Softcover, 224 pages #434, *$20.*

These gulag slaves are shown in a hole, digging clay for the making of bricks on Solovetsky Island, sometime around 1924-1925.

far as he can see, the truth.

• Will not utter such a line in private or in public conversation, nor read it from a crib sheet, nor speak it in the role of educator, canvasser, teacher, actor.

• Will not in painting, sculpture, photograph, technology or music depict, support or broadcast a single false thought, a single distortion of the truth as he discerns it.

• Will not cite in writing or in speech a single "guiding" quote for gratification, ensurance for his success at work, unless he fully shares the cited thought and believes that it fits the context precisely.

• Will not be forced to a demonstration or a rally if it runs counter to his desire and his will; will not take up and raise a banner or slogan in which he does not fully believe.

• Will not raise a hand in vote for a proposal which he does not sincerely support; will not vote openly or in secret ballot for a candidate whom he deems dubious or unworthy.

• Will not be impelled to a meeting where a forced and distorted discussion is expected to take place.

• Will at once walk out from a session, meeting, lecture, play or film as soon as he hears the speaker utter a lie, ideological drivel or shameless propaganda.

• Will not subscribe to, nor buy in retail, a newspaper or journal that distorts or hides the underlying facts.

This is by no means an exhaustive list of the possible and necessary ways of evading lies. But he who begins to cleanse himself will, with a cleansed eye, easily discern yet other opportunities.

Yes, at first it will not be fair. Someone will have to temporarily lose his job. For the young who seek to live by truth, this will at first severely complicate life, for their tests and quizzes, too, are stuffed with lies, and so choices will have to be made. But there is no loophole left for anyone who seeks to be honest. Not even for a day, not even in the safest technical occupations can he avoid even a single one of the listed choices—to be made in favor of either truth or lies, in favor of spiritual independence or spiritual servility.

And, as for him who lacks the courage to defend even his own soul, let him not brag of his progressive views, boast of his status as an academician or a recognized artist, a distinguished citizen or general. Let him say to himself plainly: I am cattle, I am a coward,

I seek only warmth and to eat my fill.

For us, who have grown staid over time, even this most moderate path of resistance will be not be easy to set out upon. But how much easier it is than self-immolation or even a hunger strike? Flames will not engulf your body, your eyes will not pop out from the heat, and your family will always have at least a piece of black bread to wash down with a glass of clear water.

Betrayed and deceived by us, did not a great European people—the Czechoslovaks—show us how one can stand down the tanks with bared chest alone, as long as inside it beats a worthy heart?

It will not be an easy path, perhaps, but it is the easiest among those that lie before us. Not an easy choice for the body, but the only one for the soul. No, not an easy path, but then we already have among us people, dozens even, who have for years abided by all these rules, who live by the truth.

And so: We need not be the first to set out on this path, Ours is but to join! The more of us set out together, the thicker our ranks, the easier and shorter will this path be for us all. If we become thousands—they will not cope, they will be unable to touch us. If we will grow to tens of thousands—we will not recognize our country!

But if we shrink away, then let us cease complaining that someone does not let us draw breath—we do it to ourselves. Let us then cower and hunker down, while our comrades the biologists bring closer the day when our thoughts can be read and our genes altered.

And if from this also we shrink away, then we are worthless, hopeless, and it is of us that [Aleksandr] Pushkin asks with scorn: "Why offer herds their liberation?" ❖

—February 12, 1974

ENDNOTE:

1 *Samizdat:* The clandestine copying and distribution of literature banned by the state, especially formerly in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe.

Communism & Bolshevism

The Civil War in France: The Paris Communist Uprising of 1871

A gripping account of the infamous and short-lived 1871 communist uprising in France's capital city, written by the founder of communism. Karl Marx's book was one of the first written to discuss the impact of the commune, and although naturally written with a strong pro-communist bias, it provides a fascinating insight into the internal machinations of the commune. The commune briefly ruled Paris from March until May 1871. Acting as a lightning rod for socialist radicals from Poland to Italy, the commune quickly began stripping away civil liberties and creating enforcement agencies to implement its decrees by terror and coercion. It is estimated that up to 20,000 people died during the short rule of the commune. Softcover, 146 pages, #849, *$15.*

Prisoner of the Reds: The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War

By Capt. Francis McCullagh. An eyewitness account of the two tumultuous years of 1919-1920 in Russia—a period that saw the collapse of the major anti-communist White army in the face of a determined Red army assault, the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, and the early stages of the Bolshevik state. These events were recorded by McCullagh—who was also a British intelligence officer. Starting with the rout of the White forces in late 1919, McCullagh describes the chaotic retreat across Siberia by the Whites, their capture by the Reds, and his captivity. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22.*

The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

By. Dr. M.R. Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as an embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating this totalitarian disaster. Dr. Matthew Johnson explains the catastrophe of the Marxist USSR and the ideological fog behind which it has hidden. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, *$25.*

The Naked Communist: Exposing Communism & Restoring Freedom

From the falls of China, Korea and Russia, to the fascinating histories of Alger Hiss, Whittaker Chambers and Gen. MacArthur, *The Naked Communist* lays out the graphic story of Communism, its past, present and future. W. Cleon Skousen saw the urgent need for a comprehensive book that could guide the American conversation. So he distilled his FBI experience, decades of research and more than 100 Communist books and treatises into one clarifying, readable volume that became a touchstone of American values and earned praise from the likes of Ronald Reagan. Softcover, 452 pages, #878, *$27.*

Russia's Agony: An Eyewitness Account of the Russian Revolution

By Robert Wilton. The author provided the first Western eyewitness account of the monumental and bloody events that resulted in the creation of the Soviet Union from the ashes of the world's largest Christian state. Wilton provides a full historical background of the disastrous course of WWI for Russia, which set the scene for the seizure of power by the Bolsheviks. He then details the Red Terror's full enormity and explains what was really going on in Russia at the time. Softcover, 404 pages, #634, *$27.*

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CAMILLIEN HOUDE

The Montreal mayor who spent WWII in a concentration camp

By Rémi Tremblay

It is now an established fact that concentration camps were first introduced by the British in the Second Anglo-Boer War (1899-1902). Those camps served to imprison Boer women, children and men unfit for service and it is officially recognized that "the abhorrent conditions in these camps caused the death of 4,177 women, 22,074 children under sixteen and 1,676 men."[1]

It is less known that such camps existed in America, north of the 49th parallel, and operated during World War II. [Some insist the British actually ran concentration camps during the American Revolutionary War. As children, future President Andrew Jackson and his brother, among thousands of others, were interned in just such British camps.—Ed.] Into those cramped camps, thousands of prisoners were herded and were deprived of their freedom for years because of their ethnicity or political creed. Canadians and Americans of Japanese, Italian and German descent were thus imprisoned for the duration of the war, as were conscientious objectors like the Mennonites, considered to be a threat to national security or to the war effort. This article will deal with Canadian concentration camps.

CAMILLIEN HOUDE

The internment of Germans started soon after the adoption of the Regulations for the Defence of Canada by Order in Council on September 3, 1939, but the rounding up of Italians and of political dissidents like Adrien Arcand occurred in May and June 1940, at the same time the British were themselves arresting the most prominent members of the British Union of Fascists.

Overall, more than 24,000 Canadian citizens were sent to the camps, although that figure is probably higher. Among those prisoners—guilty of being of the "wrong" ethnic origin or professing the "wrong" ideals—the most famous is surely Camillien Houde, then the mayor of Montreal.

ARREST OF MONTREAL'S MAYOR

Camillien Houde was arrested on August 5, 1940 at Montreal's City Hall by the federal police. They considered him a potential threat to national security. Three days before, the mayor had issued a statement in which he had declared himself opposed to the national registration program announced by the Canadian federal government, which was, in his opinion, "a measure of conscription."

He had gone as far as declaring, "I do not myself believe that I am held to conform to the said law and I have no intention of so doing, and I ask the population not to conform."

That statement may seem blunt in retrospect, but it reflected French Canadian opinion during WWII. Though many English Canadians—loyal to the United Kingdom—supported the war effort, opposition to Canadian involvement in what was considered a European matter was prevalent in French Canada. French Canadians were scared that, just like in WWI,[2] they would be drafted and forced to

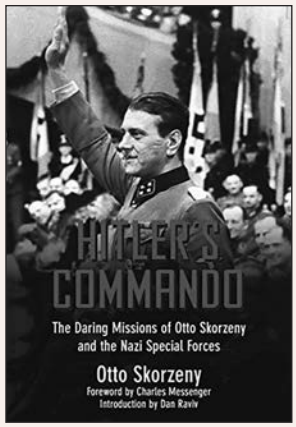
Montreal's Camillien Houde was a hero to many working-class and unemployed people, but was considered a threat to the kleptocrats who consistently prey on the disadvantaged. The French Canadians he represented were not interested in fighting and dying for the British empire during WWII, and Houde made public statements condemning forced conscription. For this he was deemed an enemy of the state and locked in a concentration camp along with thousands of others who were deemed a threat to national security.

go abroad to fight and die in a war they did not support. French Canadians had little if any confidence that Prime Minister William Mackenzie King would own up to his promise of no forced conscription.

In June 1940, when France collapsed after the Blitzkrieg, the Canadian government had hoped that French Canadians would feel bound to volunteer and go defend their motherland. Unfortunately, the population of Quebec was deeply Catholic and saw the fall of the French Third Republic as the consequence of its moral decay and anti-religious policies.[3] The arrival of Marshal Philippe Pétain, with his Catholic National Revolution, however, was received warmly in Quebec, known as la Belle Province.

Unable to replenish its military losses with new recruits, and alarmed by the theoretical threat upon the United Kingdom posed by German troops now stationed across the British Channel, on June 21, 1940, Ottawa adopted the National Resources Mobilization Act, a first step toward full conscription.

This was a sign that Canada was intensifying its war efforts and was ready to mobilize the whole country in order to support its involvement in Europe's international matters. The enactment of that law was deeply unpopular among the French. When Houde, a genuine populist, made his public statement, he merely said out loud what most were thinking. Houde knew, however, that he would face retaliation. In several telling statements, he revealed that he thought he might be executed for treason for that public declaration.[4]



Hitler's Commando

The Daring Missions of Otto Skorzeny and the Nazi Special Forces

Written by Otto Skorzeny
Foreword by Charles Messenger

Otto Skorzeny was Adolf Hitler's favorite soldier and Germany's top commando in World War II. He is one of the most famous men in the history of special forces. His extraordinary wartime career was one of high risk and adventure, and here he tells the full story. When Benito Mussolini was imprisoned in Italy in 1943, it was Skorzeny who successfully led the daring glider rescue, winning the Knight's Cross and promotion as a result. Skorzeny's talents were brought into play again when he was sent to Budapest to stop the Hungarian regent Adm. Miklos Horthy from signing a peace treaty with Stalin in 1944. Now dubbed "the most dangerous man in Europe" by the Allies, Skorzeny was awarded the German Cross in Gold. A few months later, he took a critical role in the Ardennes offensive with a controversial plan to raise a brigade disguised as Americans with captured U.S. tanks. A fascinating depiction of commando action, Skorzeny's memoirs are a key addition to special forces literature. Softcover, 244 pages, #887, ***$20*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695.

When Houde arrived in Montreal in August, a crowd numbering up to 50,000 Montrealers cheered him at the railway station. He had sacrificed four years of his life but had finally come back as a hero.

Houde's beliefs proved to be prophetic. The national registration he had opposed would later be used for the purpose of forced conscription. In 1942, Canadian Prime Minister Mackenzie King felt that English public opinion was favorable to the imposition of conscription and decided to launch a national referendum to get the electoral legitimacy needed to break his formal promise. Unsurprisingly, in English provinces he received an 80% support rating. In French Quebec, however, only 37% supported the measure. Thus, almost 73% of the people of Quebec wanted no part of supporting a compulsory draft.

In the following months, tensions would rise in Canada. *The Bloc Populaire Canadien*, founded in January 1942 to oppose forced military conscription, would succeed in getting four seats in the provincial parliament on the sole plank of denouncing conscription.

Houde, although at that time in the Camp Petawawa internment facility, was considered a popular hero, having preferred going to jail rather than betraying his people and his ideals.

CAMP PETAWAWA

After his arrest by federal authorities, Houde was sent to Internment Camp No. 33—Camp Petawawa—a camp built for a maximum capacity of 1,000 men. The camp was located in northern Ontario. There, Houde became internee No. 694.

In Petawawa Houde met many members of the Italian community—the majority of the 619 Italian men interned during the war having been sent there[5]—as well as the Fascist leader Arcand. Later, the camp would welcome foreign civilian sailors and members of the Communist Party of Canada.[6]

Houde soon became one of the two informal leaders of the French-Canadian community living in the camp, the other being Arcand himself, who was incarcerated with several members of his Unity Party of Canada. Although the two men had been close at the beginning of the 1930s during Houde's first bid for the mayoral seat, tensions had arisen between the two politicians. Arcand accused Houde of refusing to sufficiently criticize Jews. The two men did salute each other courteously, but the icy relationship did not warm up, though their supporters began to compete in friendly competitions. Who would cut the most wood for the kitchen fires? Who would emerge victorious in athletic competitions? While Arcand was a terrific tennis player and a brilliant chess player, Houde excelled in skating and Chinese checkers.[7]

Houde would inevitably remain almost four years in detention, living in a wooden barracks, sleeping in a dormitory setting. There was almost no privacy in the camps. Planned for 45 men, the barracks often housed as many as 85 prisoners. After waking up early at 6 a.m., the men had to wash outside in the freezing weather with cold water and put on their blue suits that featured a red target on the back—a target for the guards if one of them dared to try to escape. Later

In the spring of 1939, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth made a grand tour of Canada, even traveling to the United States to meet with Franklin D. Roosevelt. During their royal tour, the British monarchs were greeted in Montreal by Mayor Camillien Houde. Here, Queen Elizabeth signs the Golden Book in City Hall, Montreal, accompanied by the king and Houde (far left), May 18 or 19, 1939. Houde, who possessed a quick and sharp wit (and some say even feigned a heavy French accent when it suited him), allegedly told the couple, who were being cheered by a large crowd, "You know, some of that cheering is for you, too. " Others remember that Houde, when greeting the king, told him, "Your majesty, I thank you from the bottom of my heart, and Madame Houde here thanks you from her bottom, too." Whether this was a purposeful slight or a mix-up in language has never been authoritatively determined.

they would eat a communal breakfast, gather for the morning prisoner count and then head for work. Houde preferred the woodcutting chore.

It would be dishonest to say that the incarceration conditions were particularly cruel. The men were mostly left to themselves and organized everything in the camp, from heating to cooking and gardening. The camp became a little city in itself,[8] Houde and his men even selling crafts to other inmates. Mario Duliani wrote that it was a "city without women." Prisoners did have access to medical care, [Catholic] mass, good food,[9] educational courses offered by inmates, the chance to perform in plays and sporting events, watch movie reels and so on, but, in the end, they were deprived of freedom and their families for years, without a trial and most often without any specific charges laid against them. On top of this, none knew when they would be released. The punishment was not therefore in making their lives miserable in the camp; being in a camp made their lives miserable.

Duliani recalled how an inmate would wake up and cry, or how others were abandoned by their wives who had stayed alone at home and were unable to muster the resolve to wait for their husbands. With this long absence and the suspicion raised by their incarceration, some lost their businesses for which they had devoted their lives. Many would not find any possibility of resuming employment after the war was over. Simply because they refused to support the war in Europe, their futures were stolen from them.

And none was ever tried, not even Arcand, who continued to ask for a trial after his release. In 1988, the 22,000 Japanese internees were offered apologies by Prime Minister Brian Mulroney. He offered a $300 million compensation agreement to the Japanese internees. The Italians[10] and Germans are still waiting, just like the Canadian political dissidents

Was Camillien Houde Really a Fascist?

By Rémi Tremblay

It has often been claimed that Camillien Houde was a Fascist. Advocates of this opinion often quote the following declaration he made in 1939:

> We French Canadians are Normans, not Latins, but we have become Latinized over a long period of years. The French Canadians are Fascists by blood, but not by name. The Latins have always been in favor of dictators. … The French Canadians have always been under dictators … always followed one man. (*Canadian Jewish Chronicle*, February 10, 1939).

They also use as evidence Adrien Arcand's initial support of Houde at the beginning of the 1930s and Houde's close ties to the Italian-Canadian community. He had given the land upon which the Sons of Italy Order built La Casa d'Italia community center, with the support of Rome. There, numerous Fascist activities took place. He had also attended the landing of Italo Balbo's Fascist squad in Longueil in 1933, an event the mayor of that time did not attend to avoid angering the Jewish community.

All of this only proves that, like many French Canadians of his time, he had sympathies for Benito Mussolini, a fact his advisor and biographer Hertel La Roque confirms. In fact, before World War II, Latin autocrats like Mussolini, Francisco Franco, Antonio Salazar and later Philippe Pétain enjoyed a great deal of sympathy within Quebec. Priests were praising their deeds, newspapers were selling their speeches and writings and politicians admitted they were doing a great deal of good for their own nations. Latin and Catholic, French Canadians looked at these countries, as well as Engelbert Dollfuss's Austria, as models to emulate—far better than the godless republics that had flourished before they assumed power. They also felt that men such as those were necessary to stop the Communist menace rising in the east.

It would then be dishonest to label Houde a Fascist. Unlike his opponent in the 1934 election, Salluste Lavery, who was openly anti-Semitic and pro-Fascist, Houde was simply a man of his time. ❖

thrown behind barbed-wire fences because of their beliefs, including resistance to involvement in no-win foreign wars.

Along with the other inmates of Petawawa, Houde was eventually transferred to Camp Fredericton,[11] New Brunswick, in August 1942. His stay there was not much different from his experience in Petawawa, except for the fact that Germans were a majority in that camp.

He was finally released on August 14, 1944, while Allied troops were approaching Paris. The war was won in Europe and people like Houde did not represent a perceived threat to national cohesion. The same could not be said of Arcand who would be released on July 3, 1945, nearly a year later. At that time, Berlin had already fallen, and combat had ceased across Europe.

When Houde arrived in Montreal on August 17, a crowd numbering up to 50,000 Montrealers, according to news reports of the time, cheered him at the railway station. He had sacrificed four years of his life but had finally come back as a hero.

AFTER THE WAR

During his incarceration, the city of Montreal had been governed by Adhémar Raynault, who had been mayor from 1936 to 1938. Houde, galvanized by the popular support he enjoyed, won back city hall on December 11, 1944 and would remain in office, winning all his re-election bids with large majorities. On September 18, 1954, he announced his departure from politics due to health problems. He had even obtained a seat in Parliament as an independent candidate on June 29, 1949.

Houde had emerged as a landmark of the historic metropolis and was often called "Mister Montreal." When he died four years after his retirement, he was, however, poor and indebted, as he had always served his people and never enriched himself. In order to help the disinherited, he had even vowed to give them a part of his salary.

During his decade in power, Houde never forgot his years in that British concentration camp and he always showed solidarity with political refugees from France who feared that they, too, might be locked up for any wartime sympathies demonstrated toward the German occupiers. He thus openly supported Milice police commander Jacques de Bernonville and others who had served Gen. Philippe Pétain's Vichy government and were being threatened with deportation or worse. (De Bernonville had been implicated in the deportation of French Jews to Drancy. After his escape from France, he was convicted of war crimes and condemned to the gallows.)

Houde's activism did not make him popular with French authorities. When French President Vincent Auriol visited Canada, he complained of this "rather Nazi" mayor who was "very hostile" and "does not like the

new France."

Houde's legacy still lives on in Montreal. He left many infrastructure improvements for posterity. He had worked for the people, especially the French Canadian working class, and it is why he was so popular for so long. It also explains why, despite the current smear campaign under way against Canadian and American historymakers, his memory has not been attacked. Houde was a populist, "a nationalist to the core,"[12] celebrated and remembered for his integrity and authenticity. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 "Women and Children [in] White Concentration Camps During the Anglo-Boer War of 1900." www.sahistory.org.za/article/2.

2 Since Canada's confederation, French Canadians who had been conquered in 1760 were mostly opposed to taking part in British imperialist ventures. When Canada was dragged into the Boer War, the country experienced its first national crisis. French Canadians overwhelmingly opposed joining this attack on people half a globe away. Furthermore, there was a feeling of sympathy, and even solidarity, for the Boers who were refusing to scrape and bow before the British Empire.

That crisis was nevertheless mild compared to the one that erupted during WWI when Ottawa forced conscription, in August 1917, against Quebec's will. The tensions rose to the point that riots broke out in Quebec City during Easter 1918, leading to the Canadian army shooting civilians on the streets, killing four and wounding at least 70 others.

During WWII, Ottawa tried to avoid creating a new riff between French and English Canadians, thus the reason why Mackenzie King had promised not to pass conscription legislation.

3 Courteaux, Olivier. *Le Canada Entre Vichy et la France Libre, 1940-1945*, Presses de l'université Laval, collection À propos, 2019, 348 p.

4 La Roque, Hertel. *Camillien Houde*, Les Éditions de l'homme, Montréal, 1961, p. 94.

5 Duliani, Mario. *The City Without Women*, Oakville, Mosaic Press, 1994, p. xi.

6 *Ibid.*, p. 15.

7 Tremblay, Rémi. "Adrien Arcand et le Fascisme Canadien," *Les Cahiers d'Histoire du Nationalisme*. No. 12, 2017, p. 89.

8 Duliani. *Op. Cit.*, p. 15.

9 The arrest of the famous Italian chef Michel Angelo increased the culinary options available to inmates.

10 www.italiancanadianww2.ca/theme/detail/redress_apology.

11 Tremblay. *Op. Cit.*, p. 89.

12 La Roque. *Op. Cit.*, p. 94.

Camillien Houde in a Nutshell

Camillien Houde was born in the working-class neighborhood of St. Henry on August 13, 1889. He was from a modest background. His father worked in a local grain mill, but Camillien nevertheless managed to become a bank manager and, later, a bank inspector. The happy father of two daughters, his life changed drastically when his wife died in 1918.

A year later he remarried, and his wife convinced him to seek more lucrative employment. He tried several professions before turning to politics. He joined the Conservative Party and ran for office in 1923 in the riding [electoral district] of St. Marie in an election the Conservatives had no chance of winning because of the specter of conscription. Nevertheless, he was elected in St. Marie, surprising everyone, even his supporters. In 1928, his advisers convinced him to try to run for the office of mayor of Montreal and, once again, he surprised everyone by winning by a majority of 20,000 votes, thanks to his populist programs. He was intermittently mayor of Montreal, serving from 1928 to 1932, again from 1934 to 1936, and again from 1938 to 1940, and yet again from 1944 to 1954.

At the head of Quebec's major metropolis, he worked for the benefit of the unemployed, launching major projects in order to offer work to Montrealers who had been hit hard by the 1929 economic crash. Because of his modest origins and his work for the needy, he was affectionately called "The Lil' Boy from St. Mary," a reference to his background rather than his size. In fact, he was a giant of a man whose physical appearance reminded one of a bull. Combined with his colorful personality, his straightforward language and his highly praised debating skills,[1] he was quite a vibrant character. His opponents were aware of his popularity and, in 1944, after his release, not a single rival dared present a candidate to oppose him in the next election. ❖

ENDNOTE:

1 *Ibid.*, p. 29.

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IBM & THE HOLOCAUST

Highly acclaimed book says International Business Machines aided and abetted the mass murder of Jewish inmates at WWII work camps—but is this accusation really true?

By John Wear

One of the most popular and well-researched books ever written on the Jewish holocaust of WWII is *IBM and the Holocaust*, by investigative journalist Edwin Black. This book asks whether IBM (International Business Machines) was knowingly involved in the killing of Jews. Black concludes that IBM was knowingly involved, stating that his book "tells the story of IBM's conscious involvement—directly and through its subsidiaries—in the Holocaust, as well as its involvement in the Nazi war machine that murdered millions of others throughout Europe."[1]

This article documents that *IBM and the Holocaust* fails to prove IBM's conscious involvement in the event known as "the Holocaust."

EXTENSIVE RESEARCH

Edwin Black did an incredible amount of research in writing *IBM and the Holocaust*. Because his research involved documents in numerous countries and languages, Black relied on a network of more than 100 researchers and translators in seven countries. Once documents were located, they were copied and sent to Black for his review and analysis. Ultimately, Black assembled more than 20,000 pages of documentation from archives, library manuscript collections, museum files and other repositories.[2]

At left, an advertisement for the Hollerith punch card machine, which could supply information on a subject via a series of holes, each denoting data.

Black says he personally labored in the archives of England, Israel, Germany and America. A team of extraordinary researchers worked closely with Black, often from 8 a.m. until midnight, as they searched through stacks of documents seeking clues and connecting dots. A number of leading historians and archivists helped Black with their advice, searches of the records, assistance in recruiting others and special accommodations. Black refers to these men and women as "the stalwarts of history."[3]

Black also acknowledges the help and influence of numerous pre-publication reader reviewers. Black utilized help not only from the leading historians of "the Holocaust," but also from niche experts on various topics, as well as business historians, technical specialists, accountants, legal sources on reparations, and numerous other

On June 7, 1937, IBM president Thomas J. Watson Sr. (second from left) met with Adolf Hitler (far left) and other Reich officials in Berlin. Shortly thereafter, Watson was awarded a medal for "service to the Reich." IBM's ingenious punch card system and the machine that could read the cards offered the Germans a way to easily archive data on a variety of subjects—from helping to make German trains run on time to helping Hitler's rearmament program to tabulating census data. IBM's punch card system was a forerunner of today's computer systems. Watson had little idea how Hitler might use the system.

experts. All of these pre-publication reader reviewers influenced the manuscript in profound ways, immeasurably sharpening its precision.[4]

Black writes that the documentation he uncovered was so extensive that he could have written 20 books. He estimated in 2001 that there were 100,000 additional relevant documents scattered in basements and corporate archives around the United States and Europe. Black warns corporate archivists that these documents are related to a crime and must not be moved, tampered with or destroyed. He says these documents must be transferred to the appropriate archival institutions so that they can be accessed by scholars and war crimes prosecutors.[5]

Working virtually 15 hours per day for over a year, often never leaving his basement for days at a time, eating at his computer screen, Black pursued his obsessive quest for this story. During his labors, "Holocaust" victims were never out of his sight or mind. Black writes: "I acknowledge the 6 million Jews, including my grandparents, and millions of other Europeans who perished. Their memory and the image of their punch cards are with me always."[6]

IBM'S INVOLVEMENT

Black says that the "Holocaust" would have happened without IBM. He writes: "If you believe that somehow the Holocaust would not have occurred without IBM, you are more than wrong. The Holocaust would have proceeded—and often did proceed—with simple bullets, death marches, and massacres based on pen and paper persecution." However, Black states that the automation and technology IBM provided to Germany played a crucial role in enabling Hitler to murder so many millions of people so quickly.[7]

IBM Germany, known in those days as Deutsche Hollerith Maschinen Gesellschaft, or Dehomag, was responsible for designing the complex devices and specialized applications for the machines it sold to Germany. This was done with the full knowledge of IBM's New York headquarters. Black writes that Dehomag's top management was comprised of National Socialist Party members, and that IBM always understood it was doing business with the upper echelon of Germany's National Socialist Party.[8]

Dehomag designed and executed systems for Germany in order to identify, sort and quantify the population and separate Jews from Aryans. The IBM machines, known

as Hollerith systems, were not delivered to Germany ready to use like typewriters or adding machines. Each Hollerith system used to register Jews for the Reich Statistical Office had to be custom-designed by Dehomag engineers. The Third Reich opened up startling statistical venues for Hollerith machines that had never before been instituted.[9]

Hollerith systems could do more than count; they could also schedule, analyze, compute and manage. Hollerith technology became a German administrative way of life, resulting in huge profits for IBM. Dehomag's growth was aided by a completely new industry within Germany: race science. Identifying who was a Jew became big business overnight. Hollerith technology alone possessed the ability to efficiently provide the answers German raceologists needed.[10]

In short, Black blames IBM for providing the machinery which enabled National Socialist Germany to implement the "Holocaust." He writes: "By early 1942, a change had occurred. Nazi Germany no longer killed just Jewish people. It killed Jewish *populations*. This was the data-driven denouement of Hitler's war against the Jews. Hollerith codes, compilations, and rapid sorts [supplied by IBM] had enabled the Nazi Reich to make an unprecedented leap from individual destruction to something on a much larger scale."[11]

Black also condemns IBM for supporting Germany's war effort. Black writes: "IBM had almost singlehandedly brought modern warfare into the information age. Through its persistent, aggressive, unfaltering efforts, IBM virtually put the "*blitz*" in the *krieg* for Nazi Germany. Simply put, IBM organized the organizers of Hitler's war."[12]

THOMAS WATSON

Thomas J. Watson was president of IBM during Hitler's reign in Germany. Black, who refers to Watson as a "corporate scoundrel," is especially critical of Watson's management of IBM.[13] Watson embarked upon an historic expansion of Dehomag just weeks after Hitler came to power. In fact, IBM headquarters invested more than 7 million Reichsmarks to dramatically expand its German subsidiary's ability to manufacture machines for Germany. Black writes that Watson's commitment to growing German operations seemed indefatigable.[14]

THOMAS WATSON SR.
Not guilty of genocide.

Black asks about Watson: "Why would one of America's leading businessmen and his premier corporation risk all by participating in a Nazi economy sworn to destroy Jewry, subjugate Europe, and dominate all enterprises within its midst?"[15]

Black answers this question: "IBM's business was never about Nazism. It was never about anti-Semitism. It was always about the money. Before even one Jew was encased in a hard-code Hollerith identity, it was only the money that mattered. And the money did accrue."[16] Thus, Black condemns Watson merely because he allowed IBM to maintain lucrative business relations with National Socialist Germany.

Watson traveled to Germany regularly during the 1930s for first-hand information about business conditions in Germany. Germany was IBM's second most important customer, and Watson did everything he could to reinforce his image with Germans as a special American friend. Consequently, Germany considered Watson a very powerful friend and ally. In 1937, Hitler honored Watson with a medal—the Merit Cross of the German Eagle with Star—created to "honor foreign nationals who made themselves deserving of the German Reich." This medal ranked second in prestige only to Hitler's German Grand Cross.[17]

The advent of war forced Watson to return his medal to Hitler. On June 6, 1940, Watson sent a reluctant letter to Hitler by registered mail and also released his letter to the newspapers. This letter said that "the present policies of your government are contrary to the causes for which I have been working and for which I received the decoration." However, Black writes that Watson never asked IBM executives to stop trading with the Hitler regime during the war. Watson only asked that his executives stop informing IBM's New York office about their business activities with Germany.[18]

BLACK'S MISSTATEMENTS

Black in his book makes numerous misstatements about Hitler and the Third Reich. For example, Black writes: "When Hitler came to power in January 1933, he made an open promise to create a master race, dominate Europe, and decimate European Jewry."[19] Black also writes: "Germany wanted more than a society of Aryans, it wanted a master race: tall, strong, blond, and blue-eyed, intellectually and physically dominant."[20]

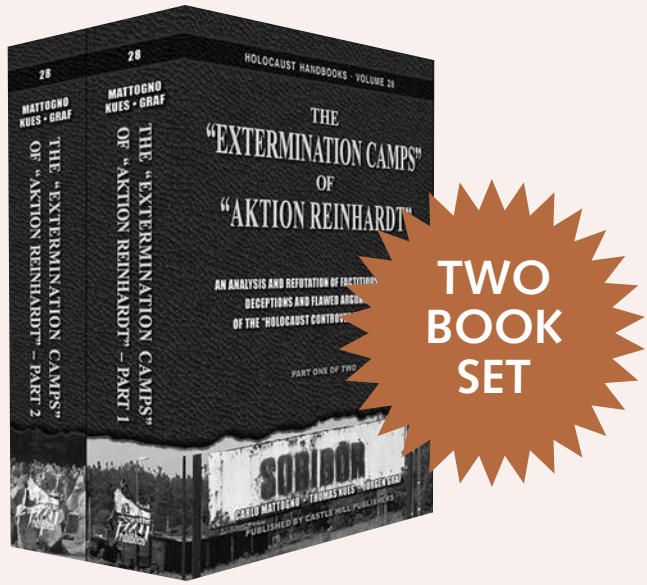
Black's statement that Germany claimed to be or wanted to create a "master race" is a myth. Hitler never made any such claim or used any term remotely resembling "master race." Instead, Hitler used the term "Aryan" to represent all the Germanic

peoples of Europe, including the British, Dutch, Swedes, Norwegians, Finns, Swiss and all other European people of Germanic origin.[21] The term "master race," so dearly beloved by anti-Germans, was never even used in SS training.[22]

Black's statement that Hitler had wanted to dominate or conquer Europe is also not true. In reality, Hitler's diplomatic and military actions were in response to the actions of the Austrian, Czech and Polish leaders. American historian David Hoggan wrote:

> [Austrian Chancellor Kurt] Schuschnigg had challenged Germany with a fraudulent anti-German plebiscite scheme, and Hitler responded by intervening in Austria. [Czech President Edvard] Beneš challenged Germany with a Czech mobilization based on the false claim of German troop concentrations on the Czech frontier. Hitler responded with his decision to liberate the Sudetenland from Czech rule in 1938. [Polish Foreign Minister Józef] Beck challenged Germany with a partial mobilization and a threat of war, and Hitler, who deeply desired friendship with Poland, refrained from responding at all.
>
> It was not until Beck joined the British encirclement front that Hitler took precautionary military measures against the Polish threat. It would have been incompatible with the security of Germany to refrain from doing so, after the formation of a hostile Anglo-Polish combination. The charge that Hitler did not know how to wait can be applied more appropriately to the Austrian, Czech, and Polish leaders.[23]

American historian Harry Elmer Barnes agreed with Hoggan's analysis. Barnes wrote: "The primary responsibility for the outbreak of the German-Polish War was that of Poland and Britain, while for the transformation of the German-Polish conflict into a European war, Britain, guided by [British Foreign Secretary Lord] Halifax, was almost exclusively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The 'Extermination Camps' of 'Aktion Reinhardt'

An Analysis and Refutation of Factitious 'Evidence,' Deceptions & Flawed Argumentation

By Carlo Mattogno, Juergen Graf and Thomas Kues. In 2011, several members of the exterminationist "Holocaust Controversies" group published a 570-page online study titled "Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka: Holocaust Denial and Operation Reinhardt." With it they claim to refute three of our authors' monographs on the Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka camps. (See Volumes 8, 9 and 19 of the TBR HOLOCAUST HANDBOOKS SERIES). This lengthy mainstream critique forced our three authors to go back to the sources. After a year of archival and library research, the rebuttal was finally complete and the results are out in the open now. This two-book set makes hash out of the mainstream "rebuttal" and proves the books we have published on the aforementioned camps were accurate. In short, once again, mainstream "Holocaust historians" have been embarrassed by the facts: None of the camps in Germany was capable of gassing prisoners to death as claimed. Set of two tomes with a total of 1,385 pages (sold as a set only), softcover, 6 x 9 format, bibliography, #669, ***$45*** per set (reg. $80) minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4 ET. **LIMITED QUANTITY.**

responsible."[24]

Barnes further stated: "It has now been irrefutably established on a documentary basis that Hitler was no more responsible for war in 1939 than the Kaiser was in 1914, if indeed as responsible. … Hitler's responsibility in 1939 was far less than that of Beck in Poland, Halifax in England, or even [French Prime Minister] Daladier in France."[25]

Black's statement that Hitler made an open promise to "decimate European Jewry" is also not true. Hitler's "Final Solution" to the Jewish problem was to force Jews to leave Germany. Since Hitler felt that Jews were the driving force behind Communism, Hitler wanted Jews to leave Germany in order to eliminate their subversive influence on Germany. Also, Hitler and many commentators believed that Germany's economic program could not have succeeded by leaving intact the Jewish power structure in Germany.[26]

WHERE'S THE PROOF?

Black writes: "For Jews, Hitler had a special plan: total destruction. There were no secrets in Hitler's vision. He broadcast them loudly to the world."[27] Black also writes that by November 1939, "millions of Jews were now clearly earmarked for death by virtue of Hitler's oppressive measures."[28] However, Black's bestselling and internationally acclaimed book provides no credible evidence to document "the Holocaust."

Black writes that Auschwitz was a labor camp, a transit camp, as well as an extermination camp where Jews were immediately exterminated in gas chambers upon arrival.[29] The forensic evidence, however, refutes the possibility of homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. Reports, articles, testimony and videos from Fred Leuchter, Walter Lüftl, Germar Rudolf, Friedrich Paul Berg, Dr. William B. Lindsey, Carlo Mattogno, John C. Ball, Richard Krege and David Cole have conclusively shown that there were no homicidal gas chambers at Auschwitz-Birkenau. The books *The Real Case for Auschwitz* by Carlo Mattogno[30] and *The Chemistry of Auschwitz* by Germar Rudolf[31] are probably the best books available for anyone wanting to make a thorough study of this subject.

Black writes that the Aktion Reinhardt camps in Poland, such as Treblinka, were operated for the sole purpose of immediate extermination by gas chambers.[32] However, the Aktion Reinhardt camps were transit camps rather than extermination camps. The demographic studies, the statements from Heinrich Himmler, the reports of transfers of Jews from the Aktion Reinhardt camps to Auschwitz and Majdanek, the lack of credible forensic evidence that mass exterminations occurred in these camps, the photographic and engineering evidence, the impossibility of disposing of so many bodies in such a short period of time, the relative lack of secrecy and security in the camps, and the small size of the areas where the bodies were supposedly buried all indicate that the Aktion Reinhardt camps were transit camps.[33]

The number of 6 million Jews who died in "the Holocaust" is frequently mentioned in Black's book. However, the figure of 6 million Jewish deaths had been used and predicted long before the end of World War II. An ancient Jewish prophecy had promised the Jews their return to the Promised Land after a loss of 6 million of their people.[34] According to the book *Breaking the Spell* by Nicholas Kollerstrom, publications and speakers had referred to the death or persecution of 6 million Jews on at least 166 occasions from 1900 until the end of 1945.[35]

The book *The Dissolution of Eastern European Jewry* [*Dissolution*] by Walter Sanning is probably the most scholarly study ever written of 20th century Jewish demography, especially in its analysis of World War II related Jewish population changes. Sanning bases his study almost exclusively on Allied, Zionist and pro-Zionist West German sources. His analysis includes evidence given by the wartime U.S. assistant secretary of state, the Institute of Jewish Affairs, the *American Jewish Year Book*, official census publications and the pro-Zionist Institute for Contemporary History in Munich. Sanning keeps his book as free of emotion as possible in order to contribute to a genuine discussion underlying the charge of German genocide.[36]

While it would be impossible for anyone to give an exact number of Jews who died in the German camps during World War II, *Dissolution* proves that not anywhere close to 6 million Jews died during the war. Sanning calculates that the worldwide losses suffered by Jews during World War II are in the neighborhood of 1.25 million.[37] He estimates that 15,967,000 Jews were alive in 1941 before the German invasion of the Soviet Union, and that the Jewish population was reduced to approximately 14,730,000 after the war.[38] Importantly, Sanning shows that many of these Jewish losses were caused not by a program of German genocide, but by Soviet barbarism. Sanning states that hundreds of thousands of Jews lost their lives during the Soviet deportation to the east or in the Siberian labor and concentration camps. Sanning concludes that the food supply, shelter, and clothing provided to the Jewish inmates in the Soviet camps was woefully inadequate, and that medical attention was almost completely lacking,[39] unlike the case in German concentration camps. Sanning's conclusion is supported by Jewish historian Gerald Reitlinger, who said: "In southern Siberia the death-rate was very high for … Jews."[40]

Sanning also writes that Jewish sources document that a minimum of 200,000 Jews died while fighting in Allied armies during the war.[41] These Jewish combat deaths cannot be attributed to a German program of genocide against the Jews. Thus, the 6 million Jewish deaths mentioned

by Black in his book is a ridiculous exaggeration which has no basis in reality.

CONCLUSION

Edwin Black writes in the dedication to his book: "To my daughter, Rachel, who will read this book, and to six million who will not."

IBM and the Holocaust provides no credible proof that Germany murdered 6 million Jews. Black, whose Jewish Polish parents both survived the so-called Holocaust,[42] fails to document in his book a German program of genocide against European Jewry. Like most other Holocaust historians, Black merely assumes "the Holocaust" happened the way we have been told by mainstream historians without credibly documenting its existence. Instead, we are supposed to assume that the "Holocaust" happened, and that IBM should be demonized merely for conducting normal business operations with the Third Reich. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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3 *Ibid.*, pp. 2-3.
4 *Ibid.*, pp. 4, 16.
5 *Ibid.*, p. 16.
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7 *Ibid.*, p. 11.
8 *Ibid.*, p. 9.
9 *Ibid.*, pp. 47, 49-50.
10 *Ibid.*, pp. 86-87, 89.
11 *Ibid.*, p. 365.
12 *Ibid.*, p. 208.
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14 *Ibid.*, pp. 50, 67.
15 *Ibid.*, p. 69.
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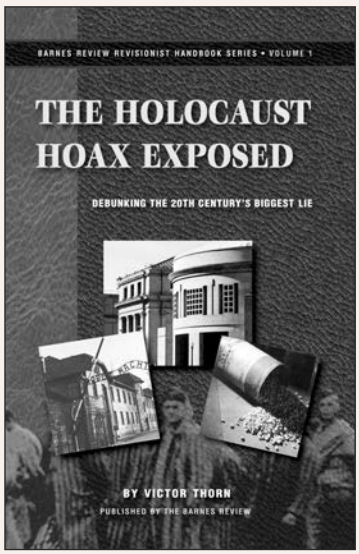
John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.


BARNES REVIEW REVISIONIST HANDBOOK SERIES • VOLUME 1
THE HOLOCAUST HOAX EXPOSED
DEBUNKING THE 20TH CENTURY'S BIGGEST LIE
BY VICTOR THORN
PUBLISHED BY THE BARNES REVIEW

The Holocaust Hoax Exposed

Debunking the 20th Century's Biggest Lie

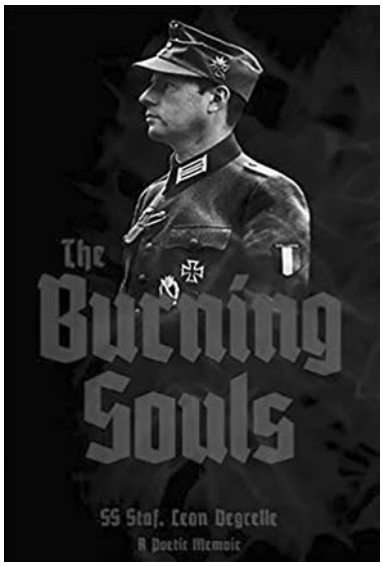
Victor Thorn's *The Holocaust Hoax Exposed* dissects nearly every element of what has become the most grotesque conspiracy theory of the 20th—and now the 21st—century. Covered in this book is the mythology surrounding "death camps," the truth about Zyklon B, Anne Frank's diary, how the absurd "6 million" figure has become a laughing stock. From eye-opening facts that not one autopsy exists that shows the use of Zyklon B on work camp inmates to zero photographic evidence of this supposed enormous event to the ludicrous and licentious tales woven by the "Holocaust" historians, survivors and holocaust hucksters, Thorn's masterpiece should be required reading for anyone interested in understanding the underpinnings of the Zionist power elite. New second edition. Softcover, 184 pages, #609, *$20* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

1994 Book from Gen. Leon Degrelle Now Available in English for First Time

By Marc Roland

Readers of The Barnes Review will be excited to learn that Gen. Leon Degrelle's final book is available for the first time in a faithful English-language translation of the French edition, originally released after his death, in 1994. They will also be pleasantly surprised by *The Burning Souls*, because this slender edition differs from his other works, such as *My Revolutionary Life* or *Hitler Democrat*, in that it is not a history, but a kind of extended prose poem, filled with evocative imagery and supercharged by personal emotion.

Born in Bouillon, Belgium, on June 15, 1906, Degrelle founded and led the Rexist Party—half monarchist, half Fascist—as an antidote to the poisoning of Western civilization by the evil twins of liberal degeneracy and Communist subversion. By 1936, the *Parti Rexiste* emerged from elections with 21 federal government deputies and a dozen senators. Five years later, Degrelle volunteered as a common soldier in the Walloon Legion of the German armed forces, thereafter transferring to the Waffen-SS, in which he experienced often close-quarter combat on the Eastern Front. He was repeatedly wounded, but rose through the ranks to end his service as a colonel. He was later condemned to death *in absentia* by the postwar Brussels authorities, but escaped to Spain, where repeated attempts to extradite him were frustrated by fellow Catholic, Francisco Franco. Degrelle devoted the remainder of his life to various pan-European causes and authored several 20th-century histories from a National Socialist viewpoint. In *The Burning Souls*, he writes of the power that drove his life and preoccupied



him to the very end:

> The spirit of the ideal that throws its fire into this book has devoured me every day of my existence. Today, suffocated by a relentless spell, the great fire of yesteryear leaves nothing but ashes. I come back to it anyway, stubbornly, because these ashes evoke the moments of fervor in my life, the deepest impulses, the very spiritual basis of my action. These thoughts, these dreams are all in disorder. I have not made a plan. I did not sit at my table like a distinguished and reasonable writer. I have not written a "manual of the idealist," chapter by chapter, calculating everything. Not that, nothing like that.

Clearly, as exposed in the retrospective of his last words, the dilemma of his life—in its last decades—was a prolonged, attempted reconciliation of endless regret for a lost ideal and its future triumph. The highest hopes of his young generation were shattered by a defeat that scarred him for nearly 50 years:

> My life has plunged into the abyss, has been submerged by the black dawn that has smothered everything. The essential in our lives was caricatured, disfigured by a thousand defilements and a thousand denials. But I still want to believe that these impulses, which animated the actions of a man already dead in the eyes of most, will still be able to join spiritually from here to there in the world, between anxious hearts. I remember three words that I had deciphered one day on a tomb of black marble, there in Damme, in Flanders, in a church of my lost homeland: *Esti Mortius Urit*: "Even dead, it burns."

Compared to the lofty ideal he lived by and fought for, its global replacement became a devolving hell:

> Every day the world is more selfish and brutal. There is great hatred between men, between classes, between peoples, because everyone is bent on the pursuit of material goods, which ultimately avail nothing. It is because of man's spiritual suffocation that the world is falling apart. The body is sick because the soul is sick.

Yet, against all reason—for a knowing beyond reason—he looked ahead to better times:

> Faith is only worth anything as long as it conquers, love as long as it burns, charity as long as it saves. Defeats, victories, dreams of material success pass away, are forgotten, fires that shine for a moment, scents swept away by a passing wind. But the essential, the unique, is for us the great spiritual conflagration without which the world is nothing. So long as there remains a little fire in some corner of the world, all miracles of greatness remain possible.

Degrelle recalls his mood late during the war, when all prospects for victory had vanished:

I am writing near a rusty barrel, at the bottom of which float the last bits of steppe grass suspended in our icy water. This poverty, this isolation, we know them because we desired sincerity. And more than ever, in this solitude, where bodies and hearts feel invaded by mortal cold, I could renew my oath of intransigence. More than ever, I will go straight ahead, without giving in, without rest, hard on my soul, hard on my desires, hard on my youth. I'd rather see 10 years of cold and abandonment, than one day feeling my soul emptied, voided of its living dreams. In the hour of a world's bankruptcy, souls are needed which may stand hard and tall as rocky cliffs, beaten in vain by raging waves.

Yet, he was grounded by realism:

To attempt to change people would be a very disappointing work if it were not accompanied by the essential work of changing that which is deep in the soul by a transformation of the very foundations of our time. All the scandals, the decline of honesty and honor, shamelessness in the certainty of impunity, the passion for money which sweeps away conventions, dignity, self-respect, amorality, which has become unconscious, indicate the existence of a deep-seated evil which calls for remedies of equal magnitude.

To make that happen, men like himself, taking to heart his words and example, must arise:

Only idealists will change the world. The salvation of the world is in the will of souls who believe. We will have to be strong and hard, joyful through nothing but the radiance of our souls. Those who hesitate in the face of struggle are those whose souls are numb. A grand ideal always gives you the strength to overcome the body, to suffer from fatigue, from hunger, from cold. What matter sleepless nights, overwhelming toil, stress or poverty? The main thing is to have at the bottom of your heart a great force which warms and which pushes forward, which revives the loose nerves, which makes the tired blood beat with great blows, which puts in the eyes that fire which burns and which conquers.

Then suffering is of no consequence; the pain itself becomes joy because it is a means of enhancing one's legacy, of purifying one's sacrifice.

Degrelle condemned our culture of comfort, because it weakens us when we should be preparing for an inevitable, inescapable struggle for our existence:

Ease sedates the ideal. Nothing rights it better than the whip of hard life; it makes us understand the depth of the duties to be assumed, the mission of which we must be worthy. Only one thing matters: having a useful life, sharpening your soul, improving it at all times, monitoring your weaknesses and exalting your impulses. … What does it mean to die at the age of 30 or 100 years, to feel the fever throbbing at hours when the human beast cries out, at the end of its power? Let him get up again, in spite of everything! Only the soul counts and must dominate everything else.

Degrelle was indomitable:

The ideal appears to give us strength only at the breaking point. May these pages, the last fleeting fire of what I was, burn for a moment, warm for a moment souls haunted by the passion of giving and believing, believing in spite of everything, in spite of the assurances of the corrupt and the cynics, despite the sad, bitter taste that leaves us with memory of our falls, the awareness of our misery and the immense field of moral ruins of a world that is certain to have no more of salvation, which prides itself on it and which must nevertheless be saved, must more than ever be saved. The time is coming when saving the world will require this handful of heroes and saints to make the Great Reconquest.

"May this man," writes Degrelle's translator, "who found little rest in life, find rest in what lies beyond. And may all men who grow weary and lose hope be inspired by his steadfast determination and unwavering courage in the face of great tragedy." ❖

Softcover, 112 pages, ***$19*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

Who Was Degrelle?

Born to a Belgian family in the year 1906, Leon Joseph Marie Ignace Degrelle rose to prominence as a newspaper editor and head of the militant monarchist, Catholic, and anti-Communist Parti Rexiste.

Following the German occupation of Belgium, Degrelle and his party loyalists enlisted in the Wehrmacht-organized Walloon Legion to aid in the liberation of the peoples of the Soviet republics. He raised approximately 6,000 volunteers over the course of the war, both for the Wehrmacht and, later, for the Waffen SS. Barely a third of these volunteers would survive. Degrelle and his men were noted for extreme bravery, brutal ferocity in close-quarters fighting and an indomitable spirit of self-sacrifice, with Degrelle himself earning the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross with Oak Leaves.

After the fall of Berlin, Degrelle made a daring escape from the crumbling Third Reich. He managed to reach Spain, where he was safeguarded by Franco's government. His native Belgium later sentenced him to death in absentia for collaboration with the Germans.

Degrelle expressed no regrets about joining the war on the side of the Axis Powers, defending both his own actions and those of his superiors and comrades. He lived in Spain until his death of natural causes in 1994, and remained active in anti-Communist and pan-European causes despite several attempts at his extradition, kidnapping and assassination.

The Burning Souls is Degrelle's reflection on his experiences and on the soul—part poetry, part memoir. In it, he traces his journey from his idyllic childhood to the frozen steppes of Russia, not just as a physical journey, but as a great spiritual trial. He instructs us that to give oneself completely, to be willing to weather all hardships in service of a transcendent ideal, is what is required to overcome the spiritual malaise of our day.

Degrelle's final book, *The Burning Souls,* is now available for ***$19*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

America's Homegrown Holocaust of 1861-1865

By Jett Rucker

Sprawling prison camps. Prisoners dying by the thousands from starvation, disease and deliberate, homicidal brutality. Cattle cars filled with starving, freezing prisoners. Sadistic performance of cruel medical experiments by fiendish enemy doctors. Postwar recriminations by the victors, replete with "trial," sentencing and execution of a war-criminal camp doctor and commandant.[1] Claims (paid) for reparations. Accusations of mass-murderous intent leveled at the highest levels of the vanquished enemy's leaders. A literary boom of memoirs and other "lived-horror" stories peaking over 30 years after the alleged events. And much of this promoted by, and for the political benefit of, victors who not only bear substantial blame for the actual atrocities, but who for their own part committed many of the same atrocities on victims from their erstwhile enemy's ranks they held in their own prisoner-of-war camps. (See related item on page 30 on how the Union purposely made the situation worse.)

Sound familiar? It should. It occurred in the United States of America starting in 1865 after the end of the War between the States. It largely lacked the racial/ethnic element present in the European Holocaust of 1941-1945, but otherwise so faithfully presaged the development of the latter movement that Americans might be faulted for not recognizing the pattern, and discounting much if not all of it as but the routine fallout of armed conflict and the propagandistic impetuses that attend such events.

Capt. Henry Wirz was executed after the Civil War for alleged crimes committed in Camp Sumter, known as Andersonville Prison. In fact, Wirz had done everything in his power to save suffering prisoners. His story is very much like that of Rudolf Höss of Auschwitz.

There are at least two reasons why even historically aware Americans might be excused for not having exercised such perspicacity in observing the rude growth of the "Holocaust industry" that was effectively launched in 1985 with Claude Lanzmann's *Shoah* series on television. The first would be the passage of time, and its ineluctable toll on the numbers of those who lived early enough to have witnessed America's Own Holocaust, and the second would be the comprehensive and crushing grip on America's opinion-forming infrastructure enjoyed by potential beneficiaries of the legends of that later Holocaust—America's rising "Jewish community," or, more specifically, the cartel of academics, government officials and media moguls who then, as now, held sway over said infrastructure. Perhaps these promoters of their Holocaust as the "greatest crime in history" made it just under the wire after Americans who could remember that earlier one had passed on to their reward.

Be all this as it may, as Peter Novick chronicled in his epic *The Holocaust in American Life* (1999), that holocaust gained an unassailable citadel of primacy among Americans of conscience. We (Americans) might have known better, had this been tried earlier (and perhaps it had been, and perhaps we did, up until then). But the timing was right, as perhaps it had to be, and a period (including the present period as I write) ensued that was described in 1930 by the American author William Hesseltine with reference to that earlier holocaust visited upon Union prisoners of war during the War between the States (1861-1865):

According to the U.S Park Service: "Camp Douglas, located in Chicago, Illinois … had an inadequate sanitary system … poor food, not enough clothing or blankets, inept and inaccurate record keeping, confused leadership and oftentimes cruel discipline. Death came from diseases such as typhus, dysentery and small pox, but mostly from the cold. A total of 3,759 Confederate prisoners died at Camp Douglas. At times, the prison held as many as 30,000 Confederate prisoners." Sounds like the WWII German camp authorities were much better organized and much more humane than the Union Army ever was.

> From 1887 to 1891 there came a resurgence of prison literature and 39 books and articles were published, followed by 32 in the 10 years from 1892 to 1901. Although the Civil War was fading into the distance and the effects of the passing years were plainly to be seen in the graying hair and faltering footsteps of the veterans who assembled at the annual reunions, 51 books and articles were published in the first decade of the 20th century.[2]

Hesseltine comments further on this late-breaking resurgence, without ever mentioning any contributor who, like Eli Wiesel or Primo Levi, claimed to have made some inscrutable vow to himself to "remain silent," or to do so for some later-perceived number of years—perhaps, a cynic might surmise, when the market is more robust.

> [M]ost of the books give some other excuse as their *raison d'etre*. Most of them proclaim a patriotic purpose—that the sacrifices which were made to save the Union might not be forgotten. In the early period the books were written with the avowed purpose of bringing the rebel leaders to judgment. …
>
> A more potent cause for the publication of prison reminiscences came as a result of the pension legislation of the 1880s. Prisoners of war found difficulty in securing sufficient evidence to satisfy the law that they had contracted disability during their prison experiences. The laws required that an officer or two comrades should certify to the origin of any disease upon which a petitioner based his claim for a pension. Ex-prisoners found it difficult to get two comrades whose memories were sufficiently accurate to meet the requirements of the law. Prisoners came to the opinion that the mere fact of having spent the summer of 1864 at Andersonville should be adequate evidence of permanent disability.
>
> In 1880, a bill was introduced into the House of Representatives to pay $8 a month to all prisoners who were in any Confederate prison for six months, with an additional dollar a month for each month over one year's imprisonment. The National Ex-Prisoners of War Association supported this movement.
>
> One writer, inspired by this hope of pensions to write his experiences, declared that "there are those even here in the North who grew rich through their sufferings, who begrudge them the beggarly pittance of a pension of a few dollars to keep them from the poorhouse, when by their heroic fortitude, and their indescribable sufferings, they made it possible for the bonds of the government to be worth a hundred cents on the dollar. Now they are

looked upon as beggars because they ask 10 to 12 dollars a month to assist them in their old age and decrepitude."[3]

So, yes. There was money in this holocaust, particularly for those who proclaimed their injuries from it far and wide, to an audience ever thirsting for gruesome tales of cruelty and bloodshed and a government that still welcomed justifications for having devastated the Southern lands and peoples of its own country. And the rising tide of their lamentations was visibly swollen by the availability of money for performing the noble deed of documenting, perhaps even embroidering, the horrific tales of which they, the putative few dauntless survivors, were now anointed the hallowed guardians.

It is, today, a crime in Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, Israel, Belgium, Russia, Bosnia, Australia, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Rumania, Slovakia, Spain, Liechtenstein and Czechia to "deny the [Jewish] Holocaust," or even to "relativize" it by pointing out similar or greater crimes committed by the countries warring with Germany at the time. But back in the 19th century, the occasional Confederate POW piped up about treatment in Union prison camps fully as bad as that chronicled in Andersonville, Georgia, and other camps holding Union soldiers during the recent unpleasantness.[4]

While such tales gained but little of the light of day, still their authors and publishers were not subjected to criminal charges, nor to confiscation of copies of their publications, as happens routinely to this day in the Federal Republic of Germany and other countries banning such emanations.

In countries such as the United States, titles such as Arthur Butz's magisterial *The Hoax of the 20th Century*, Nicholas Kollerstrom's *Breaking the Spell*, Thomas Dalton's *Debating the Holocaust* and Germar Rudolf's *The Chemistry of Auschwitz* are effectively banned by the removal of these titles from the other millions offered for sale by Amazon, the largest bookstore on planet Earth (this was done in 2017, along with dozens of titles with similar import).[5] It would seem that, outside the United States as well as within it, freedom of expression is undergoing a significant episode of shrinkage *vis-à-vis*, at least, the milieu of the turn of the last century as regards the propaganda exploitation (or resistance thereto) of War Between the States POW camp accounts.

It's all happened before, right here in America, and not long ago at that. And it will happen again, here and in many other places as well.

And again.

And again. ❖

How Union Authorities Kept the Numbers of POWs as High as Possible

During the War between the States, Confederate authorities petitioned Union authorities frequently to agree to exchanges of prisoners. The Union refused these applications consistently. Reasons for this policy have been alleged and debated at great length, but a consequence of the policy cannot be denied: the populations of POW camps on both sides of the conflict were kept higher, possibly much higher, than they would have been had the applications been granted.

Reasons considered did not much involve the prospect of returnees being restored to the ranks of the warring armies: Exchanges typically included mutual guarantees to intern returnees for the duration of the conflict, aside from the fact that many of them were disabled and unfit for service in any case. More likely, it seems, the calculation on the part of the Union that while both prisoner populations imposed logistical burdens on the imprisoning power, the end effect was much worse on the resource-strapped Confederacy than it was on the richer Union, not that the Union in any visible way provided better treatment to its captives than did the Confederacy.

It remains that this policy on the part of the Union imposed grievous suffering on thousands of prisoners of war, including thousands of its own soldiers.

—Jett Rucker

ENDNOTES:

1 The singular case of Dr. Henry Wirz, Capt., CSA is well described in James Madison Page's *The True Story of Andersonville Prison*. Digital Scanning Inc., Scituate, Mass, (1908) 2000. As a Revisionist veteran of the camps, this author's standing relative to America's holocaust resembles closely the standing of Paul Rassinier, a Revisionist veteran of German concentration camps of World War II, relative to his milieu. See Rassinier, Paul. *Debunking the Holocaust Myth.* Noontide Press, Los Angeles, 1978.

2 *Civil War Prisons: A Study in War Psychology.* Ohio State University Press. Columbus, 1930, p. 248. This book gives the best account of the political exploitation and authorial abuse of the subject of POW camps during the War Between the States.

3 *Ibid.*, pp. 248-250.

4 A well-balanced account is given in Benjamin G. Cloyd's *Haunted by Atrocity.* Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, 2010. This book covers the nature and scale of atrocities in Northern camps holding Confederate prisoners.

5 All available (exclusively, due to censorship) at www.castlehillpublishers.com. Many can be downloaded free.

Jett Rucker is a retired certified financial analyst living in southern California. Fluent in French and German, he received his MBA from an Ivy League university and discharged the military obligation his generation of American males was subject to as an officer in the U.S. Air Force. He is currently editor-in-chief of Inconvenient History Webzine. See www.InconvenientHistory.com.

The War Against Whites

The Racial Psychology Behind the Anti-White Hatred Sweeping the West

The War Against Whites is a penetrating study by Arthur Kemp that reveals that the Black Lives Matter (BLM) ideologues do not seek "racial equality," but rather the total destruction of White civilization. Kemp explains that BLM is driven by a deep, underlying mass psychosis that falsely blames White people for all problems encountered by non-Whites trying to fit into a First-World society.

Dealing with genetic traits—IQ, character, psychology and behavior—which are the true causes of racial disparities in crime, socio-economic status, education, and health—this book refutes the claim that "systemic racism," a code word for "blame Whitey," is the cause of non-White failure around the globe.

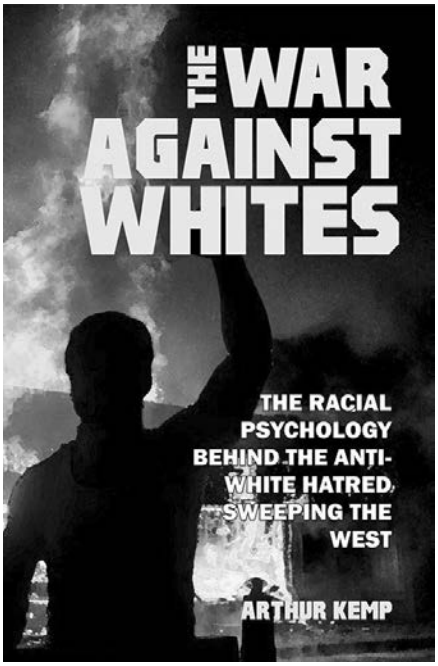
Starting with a complete review of the George Floyd incident—which, using medical and scientific records, conclusively shows that Floyd died from a narcotic overdose and not police restraint—this work covers it all …

• Dissects the myth that police in the U.S. are "killing Blacks," showing that, in proportion to vastly differing racial arrest records, more Whites than Blacks are killed by American police—and that almost all incidents are linked to criminal activity;

• Shows that Blacks are being shot down and murdered *en masse* in the U.S.—but by other Blacks, and not by "racist" Whites;

• Shows through official crime records in the U.S., the UK, Netherlands, France, Sweden, Germany, Austria, Norway, Australia and South Africa, that Whites are overwhelmingly the victims of non-White crime;

• Analyzes—and rejects—the claim that "poverty causes crime" by showing that the poverty distribution among racial groups in the U.S. does not match their crime rates;



• Provides a thorough refutation of the "environment causes behavior" argument;

• Shows that low IQ has been conclusively linked to crime rates—among all races—and that, because of the racial IQ distribution, those races with average lower IQs will have a larger number of criminally inclined individuals;

• Shows the link between schizophrenia, the "aggression gene" and violent crime. These inherited traits are unevenly distributed between the races. All these factors cause racial crime rate differences, not "systemic racism";

• Reviews how racial demographic change inevitably results in differing interpretations of history, and how Black history is being invented to replace White history as this change takes place;

• Reviews the true history of slavery in America, showing that Blacks bear greater responsibility for the inhumanity of the slave trade (because they were the ones who sold Africans into slavery and proportionally owned far more Black slaves than did Whites in colonial America);

• Reveals how Whites are blamed for all problems experienced by non-Whites, including criminality, educational failure, infant mortality and, absurdly, even non-White obesity levels;

• Reveals that the establishment, far from being "systemically racist," in fact actively discriminates against Whites on a social, economic and political level, giving non-Whites the advantage through affirmative action, "minority set-asides," and job reservation;

• Shows how the physical dispossession of Europeans from their homelands through mass immigration is a reality and that it will lead to the extinction of White Western civilization;

• Finally, provides the only solution through which racial conflict can be avoided and all cultures can exist in peace and harmony.

Softcover, 290 pages, 473 footnotes, 79 illustrations, three tables, indexed, #885, *$16* from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, M-Th. 9-5 ET. You may also purchase online at www.BarnesReview.com.

In Defense of South Carolina

How the Lincoln administration lied, deceived, delayed and ultimately forced South Carolina to fire on Fort Sumter

By Clint Lacy

The Saturday, October 13, 1860 issue of *The Emporia News* (Kansas) contained the transcript of a speech of New York-born William Seward. At the time, Seward was a Republican candidate for president of the United States. The speech detailed his hatred for the state of Missouri and those who lived within its borders. The speech, in part, stated:

> There is population enough in Kansas now to make Missouri a great state. But Missouri does not want to be a great state. She prefers to wait and be a slave state. [Laughter.] She has no affection for the people of the North, but a great affection for the people of the South. She has no affection for free labor, but a great affection for slave labor. She has no free speech; she is satisfied to have what she may say, or may not, controlled by the slave power.
>
> This is a sad case for Missouri, but not hopeless. She must look for deliverance to Kansas, which Missouri refused to let come into the Union, but which is drawing emigration through Missouri, and opening the way, and marking out the very course and inviting Missouri on, and calling upon Eastern capitalists to open a national highway to Pike's Peak and California.
>
> Missouri is richer by millions by the settlement of Kansas by freemen. All her hopes of competition with the free Northern states are based upon what you are doing, and can do, and will do, to make a Pacific Railroad. Never was the policy of any state more suicidal; for either she is to be forever a slave state, as she desires to be, or she had better have been free from the beginning.

Perhaps we can dismiss Seward's words as those of a politician running for president and looking to inspire the passions of existing or potential voters. But contained within his oratory was a threat of what would happen if Missouri did not bend to the will of the Kansans across its western border and the political powerbrokers from the Northeastern states. It was a bold and dangerous speech to be making, especially considering the fact that the "Border War" fires between the two states were still smoldering.

Seward was not interested in peace; he wanted power, and he wanted the power to see the people he despised the most—Southerners—punished. Seward—at one time the leading candidate for the Republican presidential nomination in 1860—did not win, but he did manage to land the position of secretary of state in the Abraham Lincoln administration, where he was able to maneuver Confederate forces into firing on Fort Sumter.

And Seward soon got the chance to put his beliefs into practice.

An examination of newspaper reports from the era clearly show that South Carolina and the Confederate government were desperately attempting to avoid war with the U.S. federal government. As late as March 26, 1861, the Union garrison at Fort Sumter, commanded by Maj. Robert Anderson, was being allowed to purchase supplies from nearby Charleston. It had been this way since the secession of the state on December 20, 1860. The March 26, 1861 issue of the *Montgomery* [Alabama] *Weekly Mail* reported:

> There is nothing publicly reliable in relation to the status of Fort Sumter. Vague reports of a contradictory nature are believed, and then discredited. We feel satisfied that [Capt. Gustavus] Fox's visit here and [Ward] Lamon's also, were for the purpose of making arrangements for the evacuation

Southern women of Charleston weep as Fort Sumter is bombarded, knowing this meant war.

> of the fort, but the time when Sumter is to be given up as far as the public are informed.

Another article in that same issue revealed that the Union garrison on Sumter only had about a week of provisions left. Thus the speculation was that the U.S. troops would leave Fort Sumter without military conflict.

By April 9, the papers still had an air of optimism in their coverage. Everything hinged on what action or inaction President Lincoln would take regarding the fort. However, the *Memphis Daily Argus* on April 9, 1861, published the following:

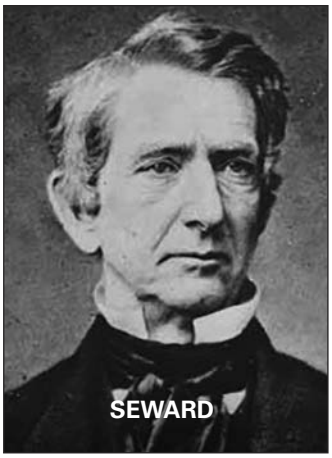
> No Blockade Intended. Excitement at Washington. The Southern Commissioners. Another Messenger.
>
> A special dispatch to the *Charleston Courier*, dated Washington, April 5th, says: "Information of a decided character are given out in official quarters that the administration does not intend to blockade the ports of the confederated States in order to collect the revenue, though the endeavors are made to keep every movement a secret. Much excitement exists here today in relation to matters of the South and thousands of flying rumors keep people on the *qui vive*. Many are of the opinion that the crisis has culminated, and dispatches from the South are looked for with great interest.
>
> The confederate commissioners are still of the opinion that Fort Sumter will be evacuated and say they have the best reason to believe that the administration yet means peace.

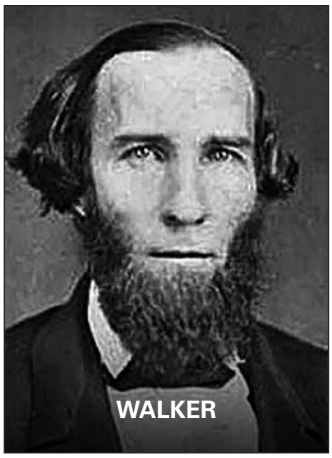
But Lincoln had been stalling for time to prepare contingency plans for whatever confrontation was ahead. He had no desire to surrender the fort. This became obvious by April 10 when *The Fall River* [Massachusetts] *Daily Mail* reported that President Lincoln had in fact rejected a meeting with the Confederate Peace Commissioners. The article read as follows: "Washington, April 9 —The Commissioners appointed by the Southern Confederacy to entreat with the president for a peaceful settlement of existing troubles by acknowledgment of the new government were refused a formal interview by the administration this morning."

In the same issue of the paper, another article reported: "A special dispatch from Charleston to the *Herald* says that authorities of that city have received official notification [from the Lincoln administration] that supplies will be furnished to Maj. Anderson [federal commander at Fort Sumter] at all hazard." Lincoln was risking war.

But, even after allowing the federal garrison at Fort Sumter to purchase needed supplies and sending a peace commission to meet with President Lincoln and seeing it spurned, Confederate President Jefferson Davis's resolve to avoid an armed conflict was immense.

The April 11, 1861 edition of the *Cincinnati Daily Press* reported that "President Davis has telegraphed to Charleston not to fire on any vessels entering Charleston Harbor to supply


SEWARD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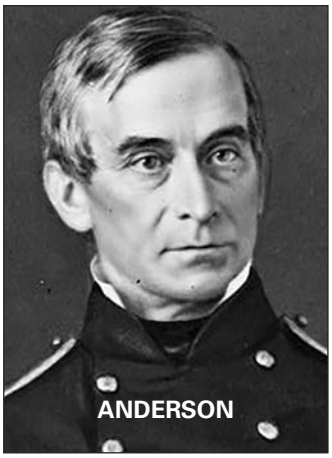

ANDERSON

BEAUREGARD

Fort Sumter with provisions."

On April 12, 1861, Baltimore, Maryland's *Daily Exchange* reported that Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard was to meet Maj. Anderson in another attempt to negotiate a peaceful surrender of Fort Sumter. On April 12, 1861 the *Baltimore Sun* reported: "The Southern commissioners left for Montgomery today. In their letter to the Hon. Wm. Seward, secretary of state, they say their mission, having been unsuccessful, they return to an outraged people, and express their conviction that war is inevitable. They insist that on the heads of the administration must rest the responsibility."

The April 13, 1861 edition of *The Times-Picayune* [New Orleans] carried the following reproduction of communications between the two principal Confederate officers and the Union commander inside Fort Sumter immediately preceding the commencement of hostilities:

* * *

From L. Pope Walker, Confederate Secretary of War to Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, April 10, 1861:

If you have no doubt of the authorized character of the agent who communicated to you the intention of the government at Washington to supply Fort Sumter by force, you will at once demand its evacuation. If this is refused, proceed in such a manner as you determine to reduce it.

* * *

From Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard to Confederate Secretary of War L. Pope Walker, April 11, 1861:

Maj. Anderson has replied as follows to my summons to evacuate Fort Sumter:

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, demanding the evacuation of this fort, and to say in reply thereto, that it is a demand that I regret that my sense of honor and my obligation to my government prevent my compliance.

Major Anderson adds verbally:

I will await the first shot and if you do not batter us to pieces, we will be starved out in a few days.

* * *

From Confederate Secretary of War L. Pope Walker to Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard, April 11, 1861:

Do not desire needlessly to bomb Fort Sumter.

If Maj. Anderson will state the time at which, as indicated by him, he will evacuate, and agree in the meantime that he will not use his guns against us, unless ours should be employed against Fort Sumter, you are authorized thus to avoid the effusion of blood.

If this or its equivalent be refused, reduce the fort in the manner, in which you in your judgement, decide to be the most practicable.

* * *

From Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard to Confederate Secretary of War L. Pope Walker, April 11, 1861:

Maj. Anderson will not consent to enter into the engagement you propose. I write to you today.

* * *

From Confederate Gen. P.G.T. Beauregard to Confederate Secretary of War L. Pope Walker, April 12, 1861:

We opened fire on Fort Sumter at half-past four o'clock this morning.

P.S. I have intercepted a dispatch, which will disclose the fact that Mr. Fox, who had been allowed to visit Maj. Anderson on the pledge that his purpose was pacific, employed his opportunity to devise [a plan] for supplying the fort by force.

This plan was adopted by the government at Washington, and was in progress of execution, when the demand was made on Maj. Anderson.

* * *

The Lincoln administration—with the full cooperation of South-hating Secretary of State William Seward—deceived, delayed and deliberately misinformed the people of Charleston, South Carolina, Confederate Gen. Beauregard and the Confederate government, despite the attempts by the Confederate government to avoid war, actively seek a peaceful solution and act in good faith. Only after Gen. Beauregard intercepted the Union dispatch that revealed the true plans of the Lincoln administration did the Confederates reluctantly fire the first shot of the War of Southern Secession. ❖

Clint Lacy is a freelance author and historian based in Missouri. He is also the author of multiple books which you can find online. These include *A Truthseeker's Guide to False Flags*, *Blood in the Ozarks* and *The Rape of Delaware County*. He is the founder of Foothills Media, which publishes his politically incorrect books.

No Peace on the *River Queen*

By Dr. Edward DeVries

On February 3, 1865, President Lincoln, Secretary of State William Seward, and three Confederate commissioners met aboard the steamboat *River Queen* near Hampton Roads, Virginia to begin a process that both Lincoln and Confederate President Jefferson Davis hoped would end the North's war of aggression against the South.

In December, Lincoln had sent Francis Blair to make a secret proposal to Davis. Gen. Lee would order Confederate forces to retreat into Mexico. Gen. Grant would lead his army to pursue. In Mexico, Lee and Grant would join forces and fight to expel the French emperor of Mexico. The Mexican people would be grateful, they believed, and Davis would become president of Mexico. Thereafter, slavery and non-Unionist Southerners would migrate to Mexico, and Lincoln would have "won" his "civil war." Davis and the Southerners would in turn have a new nation to lead—Mexico.

According to historian James Conroy of Virginia Tech's Virginia Center for Civil War Studies, Davis was actually considering the offer, and sent three commissioners as a peace envoy to meet with Lincoln. If nothing else, the temporary cessation of hostilities would give the Confederacy time to regroup. If the meeting failed, blame would be placed directly upon the envoy, not upon Davis himself.

On February 2, Lincoln was secreted out of the executive mansion and the Confederate envoy met Gen. Grant at a predetermined location. Few people today even know about the meeting.

"Flying to Abraham's Bosom" appeared in the February 18, 1865 edition of *Harper's Weekly*. Notice the sad state of the Confederate commissioners who were, some say, literally starving.

Maybe the idea of invading Mexico was entirely Blair's idea, or perhaps it was just a ruse to peak the interest of Davis and bring the Southerners to the table. Either way, at the meeting, Lincoln made it clear he had no interest whatsoever in invading Mexico nor offering an amicable peace to the South. He did offer the Southern people and politicians their liberty and property in an "agreeable" postwar order if the Confederates would surrender.

The "Great Emancipator" also revealed that the Yankee Congress had passed the 13th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, which still needed to be ratified by two-thirds of the states. If the Confederates rejoined the Union with 11 states, they could block ratification.

The real goal of the negotiations was Lincoln's insistence upon immediate Confederate surrender. The reward? Immediate reunion.

The Confederates did not believe they had been offered an actual peace that would allow them to maintain their national identity.

Secretary Seward proclaimed the "peace talks" a failure. Lincoln, on the other hand, continued to work on drafting a better peace offer. But that follow-up offer was unanimously opposed by Lincoln's cabinet. It was his last attempt to reach a peaceful solution to the fratricidal conflict that had already claimed so many lives.

Davis, discouraged, and not trusting the intentions of the North, also gave up on the idea of peace.

Each passing day after the Hampton Roads Peace Conference, Confederate military defeat was becoming more certain, and both sides knew it. Confederate leaders discussed accepting the offer Lincoln had made on the *River Queen*. While they argued, the Carolinas were sacked, Columbia, Richmond and other Southern cities were torched and, during the fall of Richmond, many of the Confederate leaders themselves were captured and jailed. Davis would escape only to be captured shortly thereafter in Georgia.

If all that wasn't enough to end all hope for a just peace, Lincoln's assassination proved itself a greater tragedy for the South than for the North. Instead of peace, the Southerners, both black and white, were subjugated to a decades-long military occupation that the victor called "Reconstruction." Several years would pass before the Southern states were allowed back into the Union.

Peace was never realized, and Southerners are still today paying the price for their alleged treason. ❖

Seward Rejects Plea for Peaceful Resolution

U.S. Department of State Memorandum of March 15, 1861

Memorandum

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, March 15, 1861.

Mr. John Forsyth, of the State of Alabama, and Mr. Martin J.Crawford, of the State of Georgia, on the 11th inst., through the kind offices of a distinguished Senator, submitted to the Secretary of State [William Seward] their desire for an unofficial interview. This request was, on the 12th inst., upon exclusively public considerations, respectfully declined.

On the 13th inst., while the Secretary was preoccupied, Mr. A.D. Banks of Virginia called at this Department, and was received by the Assistant Secretary, to whom he delivered a sealed communication, which he had been charged by Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford to present to the Secretary in person.

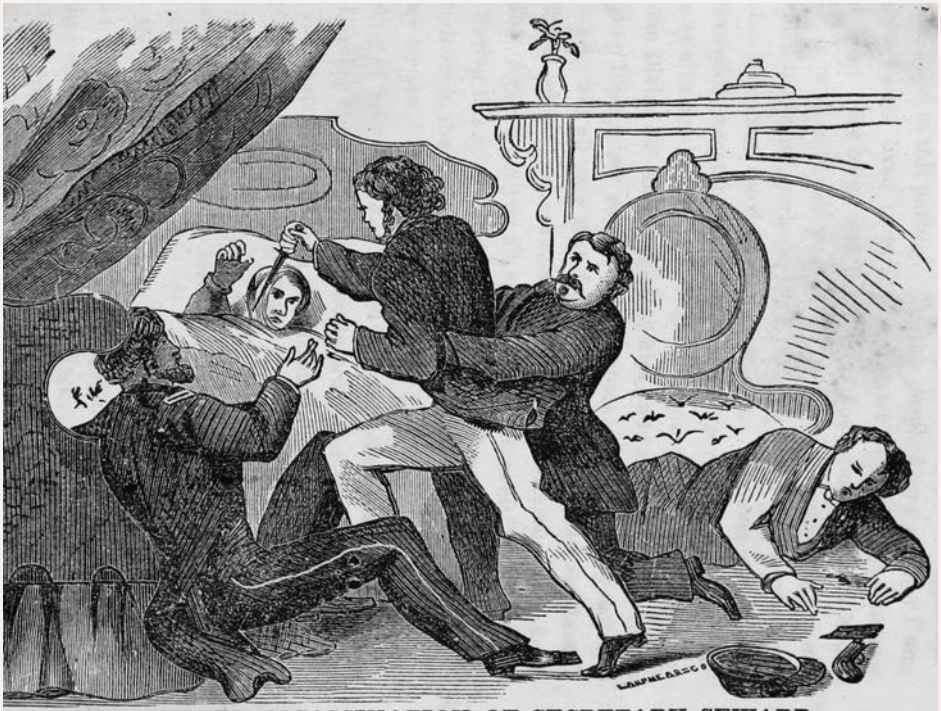
In that communication Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford inform the Secretary of State that they have been duly accredited by the Government of the Confederate States of America as commissioners to the Government of the United States, and they set forth the objects of their attendance at Washington. They observe that seven States of the American Union, in the exercise of a right inherent in every free people, have withdrawn, through conventions of their people, from the United States, reassumed the attributes of sovereign power, and formed a government of their own, and that those Confederate States now constitute an independent nation, *de facto* and *de jure* and possess a government perfect in all its parts, and fully endowed with all the means of self-support.

Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, in their aforesaid communication, thereupon proceeded to inform the Secretary that, with a view to a speedy adjustment of all questions growing out of the political separation thus assumed, upon such terms of amity and good will as the respective interests, geographical contiguity and the future welfare of the supposed two nations might render necessary, they are instructed to make to the Government of the United States overtures for the opening of negotiations, assuring this Government that the President, Congress, and the people of the Confederate States earnestly desire a peaceful solution of these great questions, and that it is neither their interest nor their wish to make any demand which is not founded in the strictest justice, nor do any act to injure their late confederates.

After making these statements, Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford close their communication, as they say, in obedience to the instructions of their Government, by requesting the Secretary of State to appoint as early a day as possible, in order that they may present to the President of the United States the credentials which they bear and the objects of the mission with which they are charged.

The Secretary of State frankly confesses that he understands the events which have recently occurred, and the condition of political affairs which actually exists in the part of the Union to which his attention has thus been directed, very differently from the aspect in which they are presented by Messrs Forsyth and Crawford. He sees in them, not a rightful and accomplished revolution and an independent nation, with an established government, but rather a perversion of a temporary and partisan excitement to the inconsiderate purposes of an unjustifiable and unconstitutional aggression upon the rights and the authority vested in the Federal Government, and hitherto benignly exercised, as from their very nature they always must so be exercised, for the maintenance of the Union, the preservation of liberty, and the security, peace, welfare, happiness, and aggrandizement of the American people.

The Secretary of State, therefore, avows to Messrs. Forsyth and Craw-



THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

ford that he looks patiently, but confidently, for the cure of evils which have resulted from proceedings so unnecessary, so unwise, so unusual, and so unnatural, not to irregular negotiations, having in view new and untried relations with agencies unknown to and acting in derogation of the Constitution and laws, but to regular and considerate action of the people of those States, in cooperation with their brethren in the other States, through the Congress of the United States, and such extraordinary conventions, if there shall be need thereof, as the Federal Constitution contemplates and authorizes to be assembled.

It is, however, the purpose of the Secretary of State, on this occasion, not to invite or engage in any discussion of these subjects, but simply to set forth his reasons for declining to comply with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

On the 4th of March instant, the then newly elected President of the United States, in view of all the facts bearing on the present question, assumed the Executive Administration of the Government, first delivering, in accordance with an early, honored custom, an inaugural address to the people of the United States. The Secretary of State respectfully submits a copy of this address to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

A simple reference to it will be sufficient to satisfy these gentlemen that the Secretary of State, guided by the principles therein announced, is prevented altogether from admitting or assuming that the States referred to by them have, in law or in fact, withdrawn from the Federal Union, or that they could do so in the manner described by Messrs.Forsyth and Crawford, or in any other manner than with the consent and concert of the people of the United States, to be given through a National Convention, to be assembled in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Of course, the Secretary of State cannot act upon the assumption, or in any way admit that the so-called Confederate States constitute a foreign power, with whom diplomatic relations ought to be established.

Under these circumstances, the Secretary of State, whose official duties are confined, subject to the direction of the President, to the conducting of the foreign relations of the country, and do not at all embrace domestic questions, or questions arising between the several States and the Federal Government, is unable to comply with the request of Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, to appoint a day on which they may present the evidences of their authority and the objects of their visit to the President of the United States. On the contrary, he is obliged to state to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford that he has no authority, nor is he at liberty, to recognize them as diplomatic agents, or hold correspondence or other communication with them.

Finally, the Secretary of State would observe that, although he has supposed that he might safely and with propriety have adopted these conclusions, without making any reference of the subject to the Executive, yet, so strong has been his desire to practice entire directness, and to act in a spirit of perfect respect and candor toward Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford, and that portion of the people of the Union in whose name they present themselves before him, that he has cheerfully submitted this paper to the President, who coincides generally in the views it expresses, and sanctions the Secretary's decision declining official intercourse with Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford.

April 8, 1861.

* * *

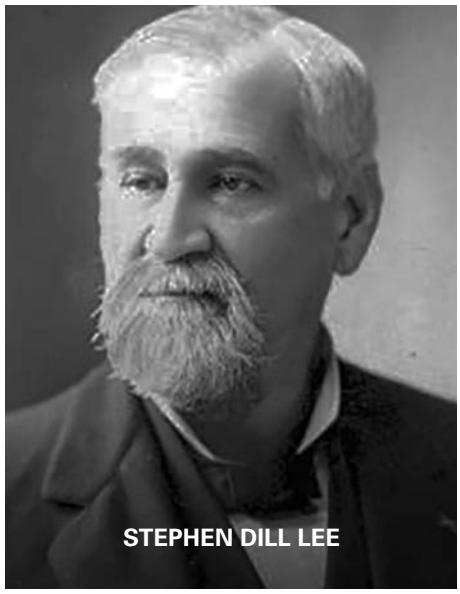
The foregoing memorandum was filed in this Department on the 15th of March last. A delivery of the same to Messrs. Forsyth and Crawford was delayed, as was understood, with their consent. They have now, through their secretary, communicated their desire for a definite disposition of the subject. The Secretary of State therefore directs that a verified copy of the paper be now delivered. ❖

Source: Richardson, James D., *A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the Confederacy, Including the Diplomatic Correspondence 1861-1865*, Nashville: United States Publishing Company, 1905.

Why We Must Honor Southern Soldiers

1906 address by courageous veteran explains why erecting monuments to Confederate soldiers was—and is—so important

STEPHEN DILL LEE WAS AN EXCEPTIONAL soldier and important leader in the Confederate Army and, after the war, a leading American educator, historian and commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans. He was one of the three Confederates who rowed over to Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861 in a futile effort to prevent the war. He was a West Point graduate and became the Confederacy's youngest lieutenant general. In this speech, he begins passing the baton from the United Confederate Veterans (UCV) to the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV). He died in 1908, two years later. From "Gen. S.D. Lee's Address at New Orleans," originally from *Confederate Veteran* magazine, Vol. XIV, No. 6, June, 1906.


STEPHEN DILL LEE

When the greetings and welcomes of the hospitable New Orleans authorities had been expressed at the opening of the last great UCV Reunion in New Orleans, Gen. Stephen D. Lee, upon taking the chair as presiding officer, said:

The United Confederate Veterans are again met in the city of their origin. We are once more the guests of those patriotic and energetic men, into whose labors we have entered and to whom the thanks of all surviving Confederates are due.

Again and again we have returned to taste of the inexhaustible bounty of your hospitality, to be refreshed by the patriotism and enthusiasm of this generous and beautiful city.

The flags of France and of Spain, of the Union and of the Confederacy, have floated over the soil upon which we stand; but always over brave men and lovely women, loyal to the best they knew, faithful alike to the living and to the dead; a civilization transplanted like a rare flower of France, blossoming in the New World and bearing exquisite fruit.

The Confederate cannot forget the city of the gallant and accomplished [Gen. P.G.T.] Beauregard, the brave and unfortunate [Gen. John Bell] Hood, the city where Jefferson Davis loved to walk, and which honored him in his death with an outpouring of loyalty and grief which did honor to the Southern heart.

Here is Metairie, where Albert Sidney Johnston speaks in imperishable bronze, and the monument to the Army of Northern Virginia rises, tall and white, like the soul of its great chieftain.

We love you, Louisiana, where the stern blood of the Anglo-Saxon has been touched with the grace and the genius of France.

Here amid the very chivalry of patriotism there is welcome for all who prize noble and generous deeds, and most of all a welcome for him who loved his country best and bore her cross of pain—the Confederate soldier.

We who grieved for this unhappy city in the hour of its capture and humiliation rejoice in its pride today—standing second only to New York among American ports of export, your mighty river filled with the ships of all nations, your historic streets alive with the commerce of the world.

Sickening Sacrilege Helps "Radicalize" Average Americans

In early June 2020, this monument to 17 (16 of them unknown) Confederate soldiers who died in the Battle of Fort Stevens, during Gen. Jubal Early's famous 1864 raid on Washington, D.C., was desecrated with a swastika (?) and Black Lives Matter graffiti. On June 14, the obelisk, located in the graveyard of Grace Episcopal Church in Silver Spring, Maryland, was toppled and a sign was left behind alleging all in the grave were "white supremacists" who died "to keep black people enslaved." Grace Church has a long and storied history. Interestingly, the pastor who arranged for the Confederate soldiers to be interred there was himself a Confederate veteran and the plot was donated by Abraham Lincoln's postmaster general, parishioner Montgomery Blair, who also was Dred Scott's attorney. Why is this particular gravesite of import to your TBR editor Paul Angel? It is the church at which he was baptized, confirmed and married. It is also the church in which the funerals of both of his parents were conducted. You want to know why people are being "radicalized" these days? It isn't Donald Trump's rhetoric, or QAnon, Newsmax, Fox or any conservative news outlet. It is the actions of the despicable people who carry out these kinds of heinous acts and those politicians who condone and even encourage this type of sacrilegious, anti-American behavior.

We behold with satisfaction great railroad systems struggling to enter your gates and the merchants of a thousand cities listening for the murmurs of your markets.

We wait the coming of the day when the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific shall mingle together, and on both alike shall float the commerce of this imperial city, when the sons of those who struggled in vain for Southern supremacy shall here behold a peaceful victory more magnificent than those of their great armies, a commercial supremacy more splendid than their noblest visions, and here beside the Father of Waters shall be realized the capital of their dreams.

We have lost dear friends and comrades since we met together, none more beloved and more honored than the soldier who was recently laid to rest at Arlington.

Joe Wheeler won his spurs by true and honorable service. He was a superb cavalry leader, and earned on many a hard-fought field the right to lead where brave men follow.

When the heart of our common country yearned to express to her Confederate sons that their welcome home was complete, to Wheeler it was given to show on our behalf that every star on the flag was now dear to us, and that we were ready to follow it to the very "Isles of the Sea."

It was Southern hands that set star after star in that blue field of glory; and if any more stars are ever planted there, it will be strange if Southerners are not found assisting at the service.

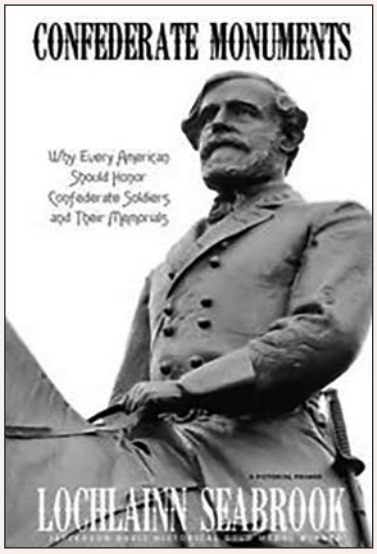
Comrades, there is one thing committed to our care as a peculiar trust—the memory of the Confederate soldier.

So far as lies in our power, we have striven that history may not lack the evidence of his purity of motive, his fortitude, his heroism.

I, for one, do not fear that justice, however long delayed, will not ultimately be done to one of the grandest bodies of men who ever battled for independence or, triumphing over defeat, bound up the bleeding wounds of their country.

There are three things peculiarly left for our concern.

One of these is the erection of public monuments to our Confederate dead; not only to our leaders, but, above all, to those private soldiers who made our leaders immortal.


CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Memorials
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK

Confederate Monuments

Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers & Their Memorials

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22* plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET or visit us online at www.BarnesReview.com.

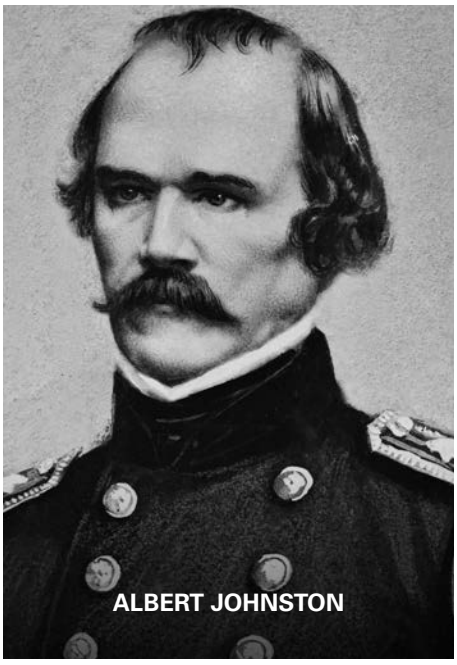
We must not overtask posterity by expecting those who come after us to build monuments to heroes whom their own generations were unwilling to commemorate. The South has reached a position of material prosperity which justified both state and private beneficence to honor the faithful dead.

In all human lot, there has nothing better been found for man than to die for his country. If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, this fate is to be preferred above all others. We feel it is well with those who have thus fulfilled the highest of all trusts, the duty of a citizen to his native land. Whatever may have been their private faults, their public service on the field of battle has rightly given them a place with the immortals. Theirs was the martyr's devotion without the martyr's hope.

Their generation and their country imposed upon them this high service. They fulfilled it without flinching. They felt that the issue of the battle was with God; the issue of their duty was with themselves.

I urge monuments to the Confederate soldier, first for the sake of the dead, but most for the sake of the living, that in this busy industrial age these stones to the Confederate soldier may stand like great interrogation marks to the soul of each beholder. Let us pass the remainder of our days in such ways that nothing we shall do will bring shame and regret that we also were Confederate soldiers.

As we shared with them the glory of their sufferings, the fame of their victories, the tragedy of their overthrow, and that sympathy of their countrymen which covered the defeated with a mantle of imperishable love, let us also share as best we may their simplicity of heart, their scorn of all ignoble actions, their dignity of soul, that our descendants may say of us with swelling hearts: "He also followed Johnston; he also fought with Lee."


ALBERT JOHNSTON

To this day there stands carved upon the graves of our English ancestors the symbol of the Crusaders. Their names are forgotten, but the cross remains. So let it be with the Confederate soldier!

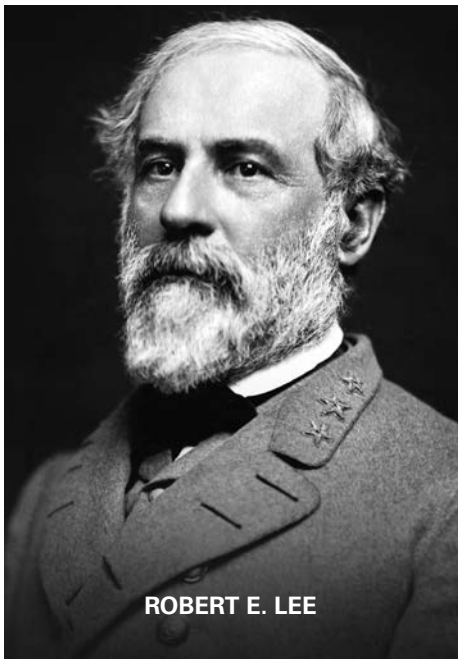
And is there any message we would give to the states we loved and on whose behalf we drew our swords more than a generation ago? As we have sorrowed over your devotion, we now rejoice in your prosperity.

We chose for you the fortune of war rather than a shameful peace. We battled for your principles rather than yield them, not to conviction but to force. With breaking hearts we bowed beneath the stroke of fate.

We chose the only course worthy of Americans. Better defeat than dishonor; better the long, bitter story of reconstruction than tame surrender of the convictions we received from our fathers, the principles which we cherished as the basis of our liberties.

We leave our motives to the judgment of posterity. In the choice we made we followed the dictates of conscience and the voice of honor.

We sacrificed all that men hold dear for the land of our birth; and, while we have no fear that history will record our deeds with shame, we do not regard even the verdict of posterity as the equivalent of a clear conscience; nor ought we to have been


ROBERT E. LEE

false to our convictions even to win the eternal praises of mankind.

If our children shall praise us, it is well; if our own hearts tell us we have fulfilled our duty, it is better.

Last of all, let us remember our less prosperous comrades. If we can perhaps sweeten the last years of those old men, bring back, maybe, the light of other days in their fading eyes, awake in their hearts the great memories, they will bless us by our receiving more than we are giving.

Many of the states whom they so nobly served are gathering them in soldiers' homes, institutions which combine the beauty of charity with the grace of gratitude. But there are many other old veterans who will never be brought within such hospitable walls and who are left to our personal charge for such sympathy and assistance as are honorable alike to them and to us.

Let each camp continue its special care for this beneficent labor, and see to it that true comradeship shall cease only when all of us have passed beyond human power to relieve.

To you, Mothers of the Memorial Association, will be given the service of commemorating the soldier's virtues in the hearts of those who come after us by the story of the illustrious dead, of comforting the hearts of those who mourn our lost heroes with such ministrations as bespeak the sympathy of the patriot and the loving-kindness of those who are familiar with the same sorrow.

To you, Sons of Confederate Veterans, we will commit the vindication of the cause for which we fought. To your strength will be given the defense of the Confederate soldier's good name, the guardianship of his history, the emulation of his virtues, the perpetuation of those principles which he loved and which you love also, and those ideals which made him glorious and which you also cherish.

Are you also ready to die for your country? Is your life worthy to be remembered along with theirs? Do you choose for yourself this greatness of soul?

"Not in the clamor of the crowded street; not in the shouts and plaudits of the throng, but in ourselves are triumph and defeat."

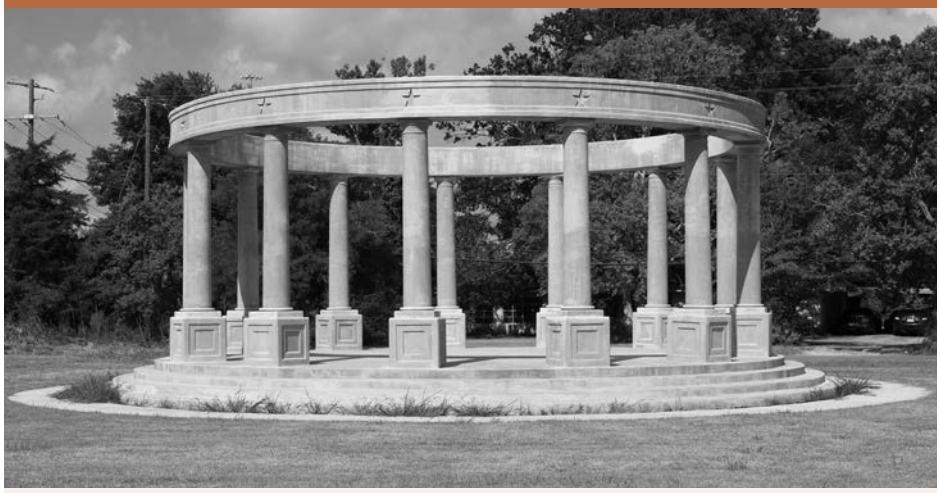
To you, Daughters of the Confederacy, will be given the loving service of remembering the Confederate dead and of ministering to the living who were dear to him and are in need of your help and tenderness.

Worthy daughters you shall be of the immortal women, your mothers, who gave to womanhood a new perfection of heroism and a more divine expression of sacrifice and devotion.

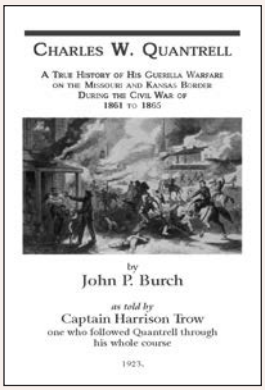
To you, brave people of the South; to you, true-hearted Americans everywhere; to you, world-conquering race from which we sprung—to all men everywhere who prize in man the manliest deeds, who love in man the love of country, who praise fidelity and courage, who honor self-sacrifice and noble devotion, will be given an incomparable inheritance, the memory of our prince of men, the Confederate soldier. ❖

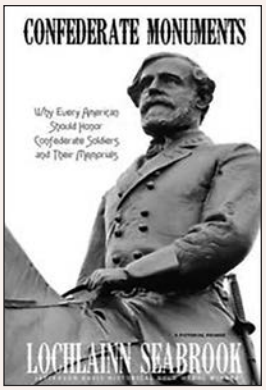
At the conclusion of Gen. Lee's address the bright and beautiful young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Madison presented him an exquisite group of flowers.

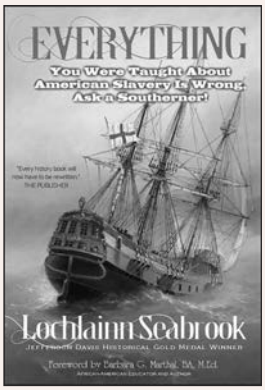
Confederate Memorial of the Wind

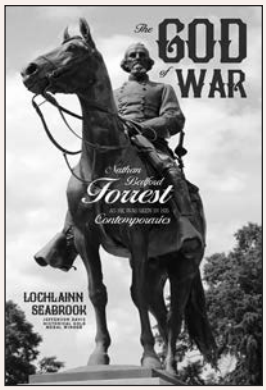


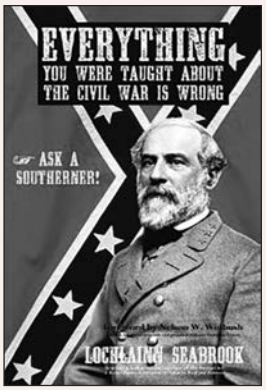
Not everyone has been cowed by political correctness. In Beaumont, Texas, construction of the Confederate Memorial of the Wind has been advancing since 2013, with only a lack of funds preventing it from being finished. Each Confederate state is represented by one column. Also planned are eight large Confederate flags and 32 smaller flags, one each for units from Texas who fought in the War Between the States. The larger flags will be visible from Martin King Jr. Drive, which has caused some consternation among the "woke" crowd.


CHARLES W. QUANTRELL
A True History of His Guerrilla Warfare on the Missouri and Kansas Border During the Civil War of 1861 to 1865
by
John P. Burch
as told by
Captain Harrison Trow
one who followed Quantrell through his whole course
1923.


CONFEDERATE MONUMENTS
Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Monuments
LOCHLAINN SEABROOK







Uncensored Civil War History

Quantrell: A True History of His Guerrilla Warfare on the Missouri and Kansas Border During the Civil War of 1861-1865

By John P. Burch as told by Capt. Harrison Trow. Ride along with Southern raider Capt. William Clarke Quantrill [Charles W. Quantrell, according to the author] on his many adventures battling local militias, Red Legs, Union troops and Jayhawkers. Quantrill and his command operated along the Missouri-Kansas border in the early 1860s, and part of his infamy includes the raid and sacking of Lawrence. Near the end of the war, Quantrill was killed in Kentucky by a Union ambush. He was just shy of 28 years old. The book comprises Capt. Trow's colorful recollections—given by Trow when he was an elderly man—of his days riding with Quantrill. The author is clearly sympathetic to his commander and this firsthand account has been routinely cited in numerous modern books pertaining to Quantrill. Softcover, 266 pages, illustrated, #884, *$22.*

Everything You Were Taught About American Slavery Is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

This important 1,000-page work by award-winning Southern historian Lochlainn Seabrook decimates the deceitful view of slavery annually churned out by Yankee mythologists. Lavishly illustrated with over 500 intriguing images, a helpful "world slavery time line" and a detailed index of significant historical figures, Seabrook lays out the truth about American slavery that will shock you. Contains 3,500 endnotes and a 2,000-book bibliography. The foreword is by black American educator Barbara G. Marthal. Softcover, 1,020 pages, #749, *$35.*

Confederate Monuments: Why Every American Should Honor Confederate Soldiers and Their Monkuments

Why is the Left targeting Confederate monuments for removal and destruction? Its sinister efforts to eradicate American history do more than just offend the living. They are an insult to the honor and memory of one of the most courageous and patriotic American servicemen the world has ever known: the Confederate soldier. Throughout this densely illustrated work, the award-winning author sprinkles scores of additional Confederate images from the Victorian era, along with dozens of poems, quotes and genuine inscriptions from Confederate statues, all of which add further educational value to this powerful primer. Softcover, 432 pages, illustrated, #807, *$22.*

The God of War: Nathan Bedford Forrest as Seen by His Contemporaries

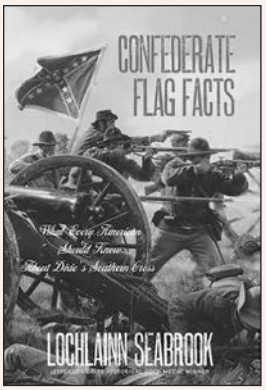
In this book by Lochlainn Seabrook, you will discover the authentic Nathan Bedford Forrest in the words of those who actually knew him: Confederate soldiers, Union soldiers, military educators, foreigners, writers, politicians, neighbors, even children—all without the bigoted intrusions of politically correct editorializing, South-hating mythology, and absurd left-wing lies. Find out for yourself why Forrest was idolized around the world during the Victorian period, why he is classed with celebrated military commanders like Michel Ney and Joachim Murat, why he is more popular today than ever before, why new Forrest monuments are going up, and why he should be admired by people of all races. Softcover, 358 pages, illustrated, #811, *$20.*

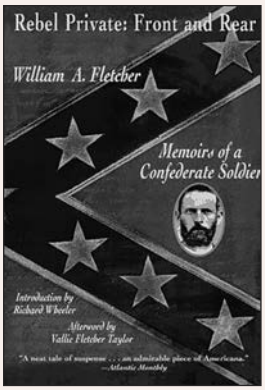
Everything You Were Taught About the Civil War is Wrong, Ask a Southerner!

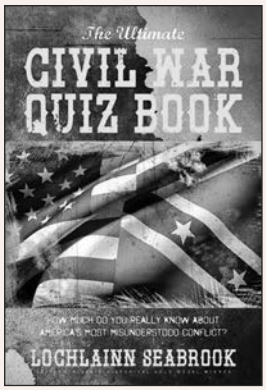
Lochlainn Seabrook sets the record straight on hundreds of commonly misrepresented topics about the Civil War in this easy-to-read, well-documented reference book. Learn the truth about the causes of the war, secession, slavery, abolition, the Confederacy, the Union, Jefferson Davis, Abraham Lincoln, Reconstruction and more. The foreword is by African-American educator Nelson W. Winbush, a grandson of the Confederacy's only black chaplain. Includes over 1,000 endnotes, a 700-book bibliography and is indexed. Softcover, illustrated, 266 pages, #729, *$20.*

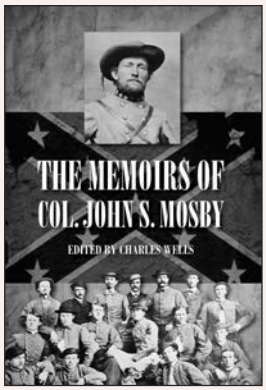
The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln: Quotes They Don't Want You to Know!

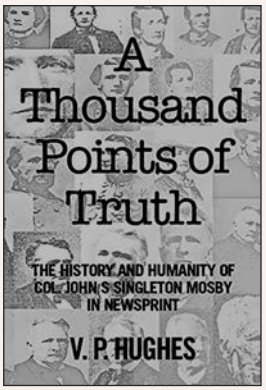
After reading this eye-opening book, *The Unquotable Abraham Lincoln*, by Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, you'll know that the real Lincoln has been carefully concealed from us by his faithful worshippers, some of whom are simply uninformed, while others will stop at nothing to keep you from learning the facts about our 16th chief executive and his unconstitutional, unnecessary and unjustifiable war. In this handy book, Seabrook examines the politically incorrect statements they don't want you to know. Included here, among 230 footnoted entries, are Lincoln's controversial, even un-American, views on his presidency, the government, the U.S. Constitution, states' rights, the Union, his war on the South, abolition, slavery, colonization, African-Americans, Mexicans, "mulattos," the Confederacy, the Southern people, his Emancipation Proclamation, Jesus, the Bible, Christianity and more. Softcover, 150 pages, #778, *$13.*











Confederate Flag Facts: What Every American Should Know About Dixie's Southern Cross

Is the Confederate battle flag truly a symbol of "hatred, racism and slavery," as liberals maintain? Or is it a symbol of Christian brotherhood and freedom? Says the author, it's a sacred emblem of Southern heritage, history and honor—one which every Southerner should be rightfully proud of. Award-winning historian Lochlainn Seabrook corrects the falsehoods about the South's most famous ensign: the Starry Cross. In the process, he provides the true history of the Confederate States of America. Softcover, 356 pages, #730, *$22.*

Lincoln's War: The Real Cause, the Real Winner, the Real Loser

Read the most important "Civil War" book in decades and learn the truth about the war. Learn from Col. Lochlainn Seabrook the authentic facts about Civil War-era Republicans and Democrats, the true origins of the war, and who really won and lost. Who believes, for example, that millions of men, women, and children (on both sides) risked their lives to destroy or save slavery? Who accepts the idea that Lincoln was justified in killing hundreds of thousands of people and bankrupting the U.S. to "preserve the Union"? This book is packed with once-suppressed testimonies. Softcover, 347 pages, #757, *$21.*

Rebel Private—Front & Rear: Memoirs of a Confederate Soldier

William A. Fletcher's recollections of life as a Confederate soldier are vivid, and his ability to command the imagination and give the reader a real you-are-there experience is impressive. *Rebel Private* sheds a light on the everyday concerns of a "rebel" soldier, from the plight of the wounded to taking food from women and children in Union territory and scavenging from the dying to taking a human life. *Rebel Private* also contains exciting stories about being captured and then escaping from a prison train. Softcover, 128 pages, #769, *$15.*

The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book: How Much Do You Really Know About America's Most Misunderstood Conflict?

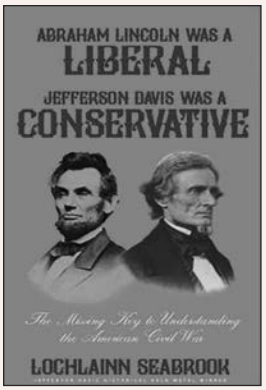
Think you're an expert on the War of 1861? Test yourself! But don't expect to find entries about Jefferson Davis' birthday or the names of Abraham Lincoln's parents, because this is not your typical question-and-answer trivia book! The author, award-winning historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook, calls it the "ultimate" quiz book because it contains vital but seldom discussed information that you need to know before you can truly understand "the Civil War." Complete with notes, an index and a bibliography, this easy-to-understand, generously illustrated work will forever alter the way you look at the Union, the Confederacy, secession, slavery, abolition, and the war itself, while challenging your knowledge of the most important and relevant struggle in American history. *The Ultimate Civil War Quiz Book* is another must-read from a great Southern scholar. Softcover, 148 pages, #823, *$14.*

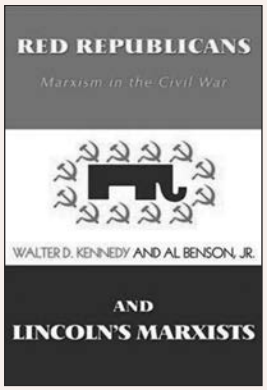
The Memoirs of Col. John Singleton Mosby

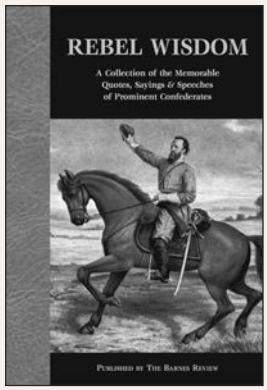
These are the uncensored memoirs of John Singleton Mosby, the legendary Confederate cavalry leader who bedeviled the Union army for four years. With only a few thousand men, Mosby's ability to strike fast and then melt away before an effective pursuit could be organized earned him the nickname "the Gray Ghost." With daring feats like capturing a Yankee general out of his bed within his own headquarters, Mosby made his name synonymous with guerrilla warfare. Though universally admired by Southerners, he outraged many of his admirers after the war when he endorsed Ulysses S. Grant for president. After an appointment as U.S. consul to Hong Kong and a 16-year career with the Southern Pacific Railroad, he came to Washington as an assistant attorney in the Department of Justice. Loyal to the end to his commander J.E.B. Stuart, Mosby also answered accusations that Stuart's mistakes cost Lee the battle of Gettysburg. But Mosby was more than just a cavalry genius, he was also a brilliant writer. You'll read the personal and poignant recollections of his meetings with Grant and Lee, his accounts of the battles at Manassas, Fairfax Court House, Gettysburg and more. Also includes letters to his wife and others, as well as dispatches with some of the biggest names in the war. Softcover, 262 pages, #659, *$25.*

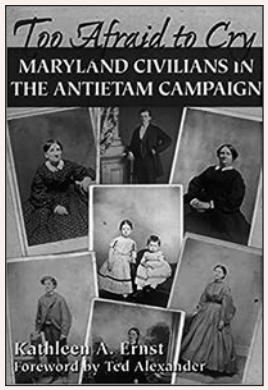
A Thousand Points of Truth: The History and Humanity of Col. John Singleton Mosby in Newsprint

During his life, Col. John Singleton Mosby was the subject of thousands of newspaper articles covering his exploits in the Civil War, his postwar career and his death. Yet, even after death, the public thirsted for tales of his exploits. The author, V.P. Hughes, had long been interested in the career of Mosby but never considered writing a book until she saw the great Southerner defamed by Bernard McMahon. McMahon said that both Mosby and Patton were better off forgotten because "Mosby, like Patton," would have "gone into retirement hungering for the old limelight, beyond doubt indiscreetly sounding off on any subject anytime, anyplace. In time he would have become a boring parody of himself—a decrepit, bitter, pitiful figure, unwittingly debasing the legend." These comments riled Ms. Hughes, who took it upon herself to get to know Mosby better than any other researcher by reading every newspaper article on Mosby written over the span of 150 years. nesses. Here are her findings. Softcover, 790 pages, illustrated, #756, *$35.*









Uncensored Civil War History

Abraham Lincoln Was a Liberal, Jefferson Davis Was a Conservative: The Missing Key to Understanding the American Civil War

In this fascinating one-of-a-kind book, award-winning Civil War scholar and unreconstructed Southern historian Col. Lochlainn Seabrook explains that, in the 1860s, the platforms of the two main political parties were the reverse of what they are today. At the time, big-government advocate Lincoln and the Republican Party were liberals, while small-government proponent Davis and the Democratic Party were conservatives. This simple fact transforms the American Civil War from what pro-North writers disingenuously assert was a battle over abolition and slavery, to what it really was: a massive and bloody contest between Northern liberalism and Southern conservatism! The author provides over 600 notes and hundreds of contemporary eyewitness statements to further establish what was well known up until the early 20th century, but which since then has been suppressed by liberals and forgotten by conservatives. Profusely illustrated with hundreds of 19th-century photographs and campaign posters, Seabrook's book covers the entire history of America's two-party system, as well as all 58 of our quadrennial elections and all 45 of our presidents, from Washington to Trump. Softcover, 246 pages, #840, *$19*.

Blood Money: The Civil War & the Fed

By John Graham. The author chronicles how the divisive antagonisms between North and South, finally erupting in 1861, were deliberately agitated by international banking houses with the goal of provoking secession. These private interests set up a huge financial empire centered on Wall Street, using public debt as the source of their wealth. This book explores the economic causes of the war, revealing how the Civil War would not have happened had it not been planned and fomented by the unbridled greed of Northern capitalists. Softcover, 96 pages, #507, *$13*.

Red Republicans and Lincoln's Marxists: Marxism in the Civil War

Was Abraham Lincoln influenced by Communism when the Union condemned the rights of Southern states to express their independence? It's shocking to think so. But that's precisely what Walter D. Kennedy and Al Benson Jr. assert in this book. The pair completely reassess this tumultuous time in American history, exposing the politically correct view of the War for Southern Independence as nothing less than the same observation announced by Marx himself. During the Civil War, Marx wrote about his support of the Union Army, the Republican Party and President Lincoln himself. In fact, he named the president as "the single-minded son of the working class." Kennedy and Benson also ask pertinent questions about the validity of today's federal government and why its role seems so much larger than ever before. Softcover, 269 pages, #569, *$25*.

The Real Lincoln: A New Look at Abraham Lincoln, His Agenda and an Unnecessary War

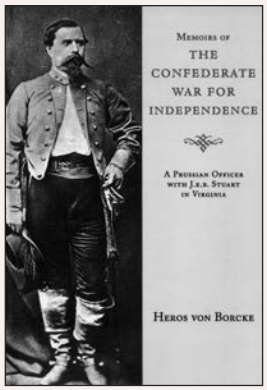
Thomas J. Dilorenzo shows Lincoln as he truly was, a mentally unstable despot bent on dragging the nation into years of unnecessary fratricide. A side of Lincoln few ever knew existed is exposed. The book argues convincingly that Honest Abe was a calculating politician who subverted the Constitution, disregarded states' rights and achieved the closest thing to a totalitarian dictatorship yet seen on U.S. soil—even worse than FDR! Softcover, 361 pages, #427, *$16*.

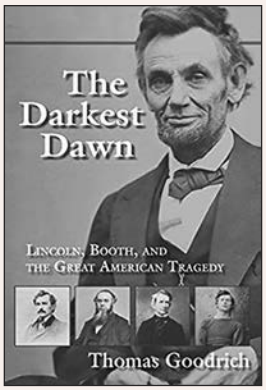
Rebel Wisdom: Confederate Quotations

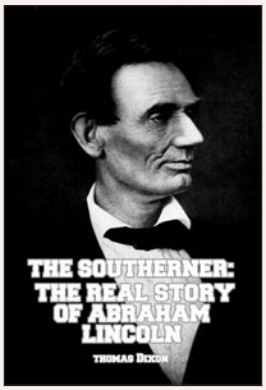
History is written by the victors. The history of the War of Southern Secession was no different. But in this powerful 60-page booklet we hear from the vanquished—both well known and obscure. Quotes and speeches from Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson. Quotes from Longstreet, Forrest, Quantrill, Stuart and dozens more—from the generals to the privates. Also includes a list of top officers in the Southern military, leaders of the secessionist government, the Confederate Constitution, South Carolina's declaration of independence and more. Softcover, saddle stitched, 60 pages, #520, *$6*.

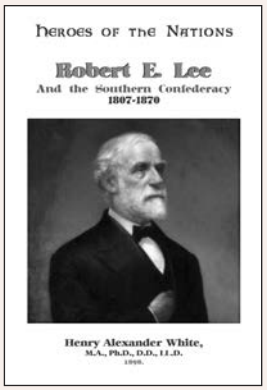
Too Afraid to Cry: Maryland Civilians in the Antietam Campaign

By Kathleen Ernst. What might you do if you woke up in the morning and found all of your livestock dead and a hundred corpses on the front lawn? What about the marauding armies from both sides who might still be coming to steal your food, burn your home or even murder you and threaten your womenfolk? Where would you go? Where would you hide? Could you escape? Representing 10 years of research, this book recounts the experiences of ordinary people caught up in the events at the Battle of Antietam in 1862. For those who think war is a glorious affair, this account will reaffirm the point that war is something to be avoided at all costs, as it affects innocent inhabitants caught up in its fury. This book contains numerous period photos and illustrations, preface and extensive footnotes, bibliography and index. Softcover, 320 pages, #777, *$25*.









Memoirs of the Confederate War for Independence: A Prussian in Stuart's Cavalry

By Heros von Borcke. This is a highly detailed personal memoir of Heros von Borcke's adventures with dashing cavalry leader Gen. J.E.B. Stuart. A giant of a man, the Prussian von Borcke carried a huge broadsword that sent fear into the opponent. He was in the thick of every scrum and was entrusted with secret assignments by Stuart. An incredible story written by an extremely intelligent European who was also a brilliant writer. In the midst of the war, von Borcke's multifarious interests come through as he writes not only about war, but the flora and fauna around him as well as making many cogent comments about life in general. Softcover, 399 pages, #516, *$23.*

The Darkest Dawn: Lincoln, Booth & the Great American Tragedy

Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the immediate aftermath of the president's assassination: the public panic … the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted or attacked … the massive manhunt for Booth … the arrest of the alleged conspirators … and a populace begging for revenge—all of this happening even as a war was still raging. This story has never been told with the power of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses, from the moment of the assassination—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt for Booth, the executions of the conspirators and more. The manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news but presented through the eyes of a private investigator. Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*

The Old Rebel: Robert E. Lee as He Was Seen by His Contemporaries

By Col. Lochlainn Seabrook. To aid us in better understanding the stunning power of Lee's life, Seabrook has gathered together nearly 400 footnoted entries by the general's 19th-century contemporaries, including both his admirers and his former Northern enemies. The book is divided into convenient chapters, covering everything from Lee's birth, childhood and family life, to his service in both the U.S. military and the Confederate States military as well as his time as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). Seabrook's personal notes and the numerous Victorian illustrations lend historical context, helping make this edition an indispensable work for all those interested in Lincoln's War, authentic Confederate history and Southern culture. Softcover, 260 pages, #876, *$20.*

Robert E. Lee and the Southern Confederacy, 1807-1870

In 1897, Henry Alexander White penned this masterpiece on Robert E. Lee before the era of political correctness. The book is a detailed biography of Lee and the Lee family that describes his life and exploits. It has been compiled from a huge number of original sources —from the Library of Congress, Harvard, Johns Hopkins, documents from the founding fathers on the Lee family, the Virginia Historical Society, the Southern Historical Society and more. Chapters contain information on the earliest history of the Lee family in Virginia, his youth, education, marriage, time at West Point, the Mexican War, time on the frontier, the secession and slavery debate, the John Brown crisis, his withdrawal from the U.S. Army, his appointment as leader of the Confederate Army, the campaign in western Virginia, his supervision of coastal defenses, the Peninsular campaign, the Battle of Seven Days, Second Battle of Manassas, Harper's Ferry, Sharpsburg, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Mine Run, Wilderness, Petersburg and Appomattox. The book then details Lee's postwar career, focusing on his time as president of Washington College. Softcover, 467 pages, indexed, 41 illustrations, photos and maps, #883, *$26.*

The Southerner: The Real Story of Abe Lincoln

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Dangers Faced by Army Wives On the Western Frontier

By Thomas Goodrich

On a bright summer day in 1873, Libbie Custer, her husband George Armstrong Custer and a fellow officer steered their horses gently through the tall cottonwoods that fringed the Missouri River. On the highlands far to the rear rumbled the 7th Cavalry, bound for its new home in Dakota Territory, Fort Abraham Lincoln.

Despite her years in the wilderness and her understandable fears, Libbie had never been in any real peril. So, on this sunny, cheerful day in Dakota, as the trio moved quietly through the woods, danger was never further from her mind.

Suddenly, a deer bolted from the brush. Ever the hunter, Custer dashed away in pursuit. Libbie and her amused escort watched briefly but soon resumed their leisurely ride. After only a short distance, however, Libbie's horse reared wildly. At that moment, she saw a sight that made her heart stop.

> Without the least warning, in the dead stillness of that desolate spot, we suddenly came upon a group of young Indian warriors seated … in the underbrush. I became perfectly cold and numb with terror. … The Indians snatched up their guns, leaped upon their ponies, and prepared for attack. The officer with me was perfectly calm, spoke to them coolly without a change of voice, and rode quickly beside me, telling me to advance. My horse … started to run. Gladly would I have put him to his mettle then, except the instinct of obedience. … I managed to check my horse and did not scream. …

LIBBY CUSTER

Although the party continued as if nothing had happened, Libbie was shaken to her core. "I was lifted out of the saddle a very limp and unconscious thing," said the young woman after she reached safety.

Few women on the frontier ever had such an experience, but an encounter like this was never far from their thoughts. Before the advent of railroads, the trek across the plains was a vastly more daunting endeavor for the wives. Not only was the journey painfully slow, but for most "she-soldiers" it could be terribly tedious. "We found nothing but stage stations to relieve the monotony," admitted Elizabeth Burt. "They afforded nothing to interest us except the chance of receiving news from the passengers as they passed east and west each day, and occasionally left a precious newspaper."

Monotonous as most miles were, the trail west could at any moment display surprising peril. Though Indian attacks were certainly the most dreaded of dangers, it was the mundane but equally menacing hazards that most often greeted the wives. At a temporary camp in Dakota, Libbie was overcome by heat one day and forced to her cot.

"In my indolent, weak condition," she recalled, "hearing a peculiar sound, I looked down and saw a huge rattlesnake gliding towards me. I had long ago learned to suppress shrieks, but I forgot all such self-control then. … The snake was soon dispatched."

There also were diseases, storms and other natural calamities on the trail. The completion of the railroads relieved much of the tedium and most

Plains Indians perform the scalp dance. In the background are shown scalps mounted on poles.

of the terror of a trip across the plains. All the same, many forts lay well beyond the tracks and could be reached only by wagon, coach or mount.

"[M]y heart sank within me," admitted Ada Vogdes after stepping from the train only to discover that Fort Laramie in Wyoming was still several days away. "I thought of all the miles to be gone over with only mule power, and no railroad to call upon in case of necessity. Oh! It was a fearful feeling for me, in the midst of an Indian country, and far from home."

In most cases, first encounters with the Indians that Vogdes so feared were actually with "friendlies." Many of these Indians frequented frontier trails to buy, sell, trade, or simply visit. "These visitors grew to be great trials," remembered Libbie, "for they were inveterate beggars."

On more than one occasion, the worst fears of a mother seemed close to reality. Elizabeth Burt recounted the following:

> One of the [Indian] chiefs made an astounding proposition to buy our dear baby boy. It took time for us to realize his offer was made in earnest. "Ten ponies?" "No, indeed." "Twenty?" Then we began to feel he really meant this as a *bona fide* proposition. The monstrous idea! "Thirty ponies." "No—no—no," and our dear boy was tightly clasped in my arms and carried into the tent. After this, when an Indian appeared, a terrible fear seized me that our boy might be stolen, and we held a closer watch over him than ever.

Once the women and their party reached hostile territory, there was no mistaking the matter. Libbie's first hint of trouble came when she saw strips of red cloth fastened to stakes, indicating "this far, no further."

On their way to Colorado, Col. Andrew and Eveline Alexander encountered an even more graphic warning. According to Eveline:

> On top of the highest butte was a pole with something hanging from it and waving in the wind which, exciting our attention, Andrew sent a man up after it. He succeeded in scaling the butte and returned a human scalp, dried and stretched within a small reed hoop! It was fastened securely to the pole by thongs of buckskin. It was evidently, from the color and texture of the hair, a white woman's scalp. … [I]t was the scalp of a little girl of about 12 years old.

Though relatively rare, sometimes westering army wives came under attack. While rumbling through Nebraska, one woman discovered that her stage had abruptly entered hostile land.

> [S]uddenly 25 Indians emerged from the bluffs and commenced firing at the coach. They aimed first to kill the horses and prevent the further progress of the coach, but in this cruel design they utterly failed. … While the horses were running at full speed, Willie and the two other gentlemen got on top of the coach and kept up a

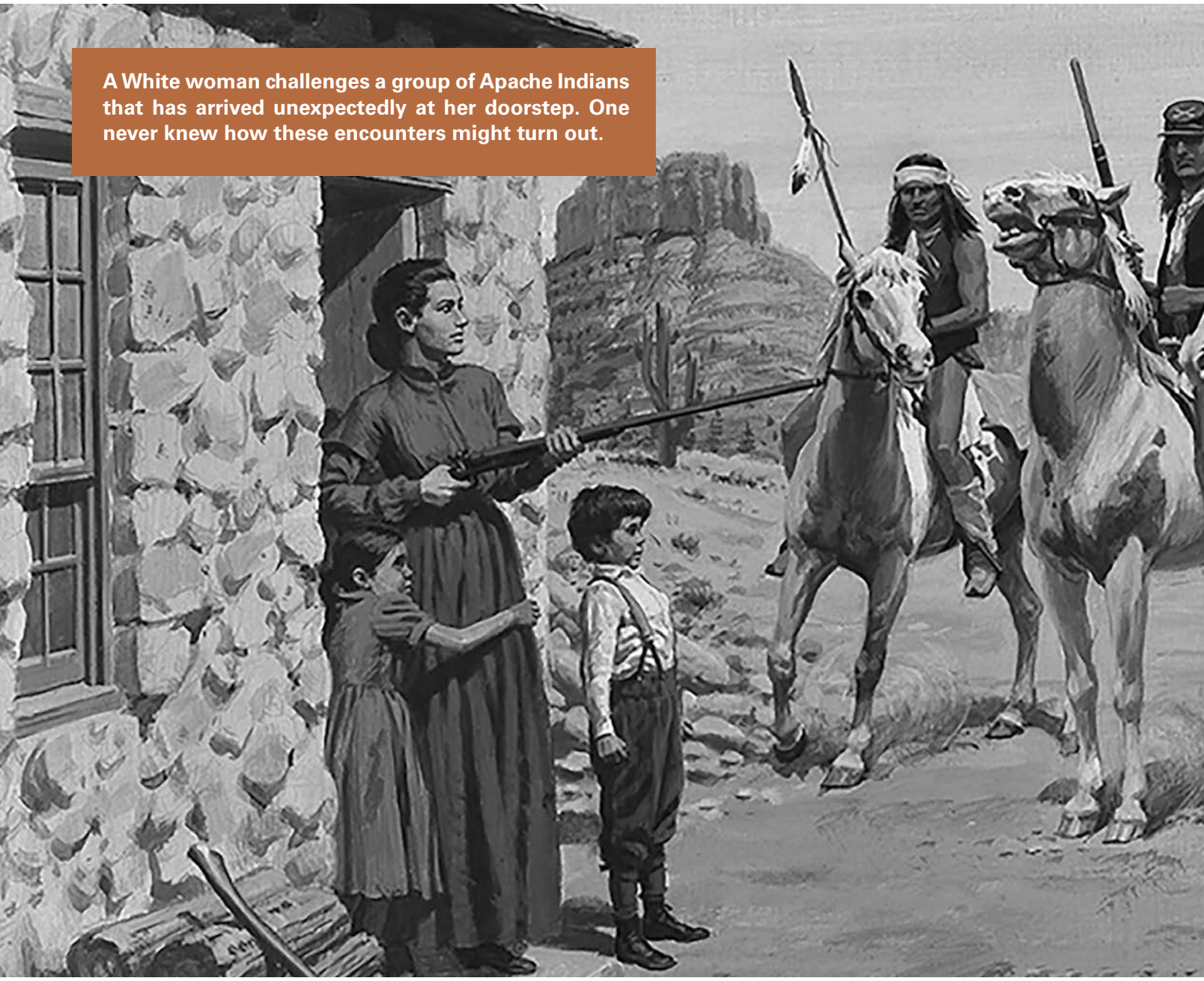
continuous fire. One Indian was killed, which feat Willie accomplished with his heavy rifle.

In the midst of all, none of us were hurt, and consequently we kept up our running and fighting until we reached camp. … [I]t is the last fight I ever want to have a hand in. I would not take the trip again for the world.

After an arduous trek across the grasslands, most wives found small solace at the end of the trail. "When at last we drove up to my 'future home'," remembered Alice Baldwin, "I found it to be merely another dugout."

> When I first entered my new abode I gazed with disgusted disappointment around the bare, squalid room. Its conveniences were limited to one camp chair, two empty candle boxes and a huge box stove, red with rust and grime. …
>
> The "drawing room," as my soldier-husband facetiously called it, had a board floor, unplanned and full of slivers. Canvas covered the ceiling and dirt sides. It sagged slightly in the center and trembled under the scampering feet of pack rats and prairie mice. The canvas cover not quite extending on one end, the pack rats would perch on the beams, rear up on their hind legs, with their bushy tails hanging below, and survey me with their beady eyes.

In addition to storms and floods at their new homes, the women suffered through scorching heat and



A White woman challenges a group of Apache Indians that has arrived unexpectedly at her doorstep. One never knew how these encounters might turn out.

dust. The frontier had many ways of breaking a strong spirit and of snuffing even the simplest of pleasures. The fate of a tiny canary, one of the few rays of sunshine in a lonely wife's otherwise gloomy life, was reported from rattlesnake-infested Camp Supply, Oklahoma:

> The bird was in a cage, hanging near the eaves of [the] house. … Missing the sound of the canary Mrs. Hastings went to the cage to inquire into the silence. Gently lowering the cage, something was heard to drop, followed by a scream. … [B]y some means a snake managed to get into the cage and swallowed the bird.

Just as friendlies were usually the first Indians encountered on the trail, so too were "hangs-around-the-forts" the first people met at frontier posts. While most were viewed as squalid, drunken brutes, there were exceptions. At Fort Bridger, Wyoming, Elizabeth Burt's husband Andrew and the Shoshone chief Washakie became genuine friends. Maj. Burt tells us:

> I had talked so much to my wife about Washakie, she became desirous of seeing him and asked me to invite him to our quarters. I invited him one day to call on Mrs. Burt and bring his squaw. At first he declined and when asked why he replied: "I got two squaws. You only have one. Your wife won't want to see one chief and two squaws. I bring one squaw other squaw get mad. I will have to lick 'em both make peace."

Many humorous moments occurred during these visits, as well. From Fort Lincoln, Libbie Custer recalled an incident when Running Antelope and several other warriors were in her home.

> While he spoke, lifting his graceful hands toward Heaven in appeal, one of my husband's birds that was uncaged floated down and alighted on the venerable warrior's head. It had been so petted, no ordinary movement startled the little thing. It maintained its poise, spreading its wings to keep its balance, as the Indian moved his head in gesture.
>
> The orator saw that the faces of the Indians showed signs of humor, but he was ignorant of what amused them. His inquiring eyes saw no solution in the general's, for, fearing to disconcert him, Gen. Custer controlled every muscle in his face. Finally the bird whirled up to his favorite resting-place on the horn of the buffalo head, and the warrior understood the unusual sight of a smile from his people.

Not all women were so gracious and sensitive. During a peace council with the Kiowa and Southern Cheyenne at Fort Larned, Kansas, several wives decided to get a closer look. According to Alice Baldwin:

> These Indians … all sat in a circle, silently smoking, with the interpreter, a half-breed woman, Celestia Adams. She was a good-looking woman, with her white blood predominating in her features and general appearance. … [S]everal officers … [were] seated in the circle. One of the women … seated herself next to Celestia, in spite of the latter's whispered remonstrances, and when the pipe of peace was passed around to each individual in the circle, she took a whiff herself, to the surprised consternation of her husband and the indignant chiefs. But it was done, and after asking Celestia to tell them to "come again," she withdrew from the circle.

The head chief, Alice noted, "was insulted, and frowned with a malignant eye at the fun-loving white squaw." The playful woman's antics were doubly mortifying to the Indian males because of their well-known attitude toward females. Mrs. Burt said that, after warriors visited her home, "Women are such very inferior creatures in the estimation of an Indian, that … I engrossed little of their attention."

She wrote:

> My first impression of domestic life among the Indians was intensely disagreeable and prejudiced me greatly against the lordly chiefs. I saw one of them walking in front of a squaw, whose back was bent under a heavy sack of something, probably flour, while he, and his tall strong body wrapped in a gayly (sic) colored blanket, carried nothing but a stick. We stopped to watch them. Did he offer to help her carry the load? No indeed; but on the contrary would use the stick to poke her in the back, to urge her on when …. he found her falling back with her heavy load. The brute!

Because of chronic overwork and the beatings many received, squaws aged rapidly. "Repulsive in appearance, their faces were full of deep lines, showing the hardships they must have endured," one shocked lady noted after viewing Cheyenne women. When another wife at Fort Arbuckle, Indian Territory, noticed a "most miserable and repulsive" Kiowa approach her home and suddenly pick up the couple's baby, she angrily snatched back her child.

> The poor miserable woman looked at me in the most pitiful manner, then, gathering up the corner of her blanket, she held it as one would hold a sick infant, at the same time crooning a mournful cry, she made a sign that her baby had died, and to tell how great her grief, she showed she had cut off her little finger at the second joint. … [My] sympathies were so moved that almost unconsciously I replaced our baby in her arms. Tenderly and carefully, the bereaved Indian mother handled her as she passed her hands over the plump little limbs. After some moments she handed her back with a grateful look and with a hearty handshake she departed.

The following week, the squaw returned. Wrote the kind-hearted wife, "this time … this sorrowing Indian mother was no longer repulsive."

For many Army wives, however, no amount of familiarity with friendlies could quell their fear of Indians. Some, like Ada Vogdes, were terrified by the world beyond Fort Laramie. "I am frightened nearly to death every evening, when the Sun goes down, until it comes again," she confessed. "I [am] so afraid of Indians all the time."

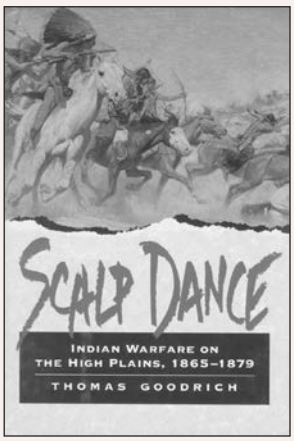
A number of women, like Libbie Custer, discovered firsthand that their fears were amply justified. Riding a short distance from Fort Lincoln with her husband one day, a deer bounded into view and the couple gave chase.

> Scarcely any time elapsed before an officer and a detachment of men riding over the ground where we had started the deer … came to a horrible sight. The body of a White man was staked out on the ground disemboweled. There yet remained the embers of the smoldering fire that consumed him. … The horror and fright this gave us women … rendered unnecessary the continued warnings of our husbands about walking outside the line of the pickets.

As the weeks and months passed, however, the women realized that, except for raids on tempting horse herds, hostile Indians rarely came within rifle range of the forts and almost never assailed them directly. Thus, desperate to escape their self-imposed prisons, some wives found the allure of the countryside irresistible.

SCALP DANCE

INDIAN WARFARE ON THE HIGH PLAINS, 1865-1879



Some of the most savage warfare in world history was waged on the American Plains from 1865 to 1879. As white settlers moved west following the Civil War, they found powerful Indian tribes barring the way. A bloody conflict ensued, and the U.S. Army intervened. Drawing heavily from diaries, letters and memoirs, historian Thomas Goodrich weaves a spell-binding web of life and death on the prairie, told in the timeless words of the participants themselves. There is William Thompson, a railroad worker who was shot, stabbed and scalped—but who escaped to tell the tale. Hear the drama of Fanny Kelly, a young mother who was captured, beaten and repeatedly raped but escaped to rejoin her husband. You'll hear from the aging Kiowa chief Satanta, who was stunned to find out that the handful of whites he had been fighting for years was only the precursor of millions more to come. And finally, this book tells the story of the outnumbered and often outgunned soldiers and scouts who were forced to wage war against a vicious, inhumane and often unbelievably barbarous enemy "without favor or hope of reward." *Scalp Dance* is a powerful, unforgettable epic that shatters many modern myths. What the reader will find is a truthful, terrifying account of Indian warfare the way it really happened—without the "noble savage" political correctness that has marred so many recent volumes on the American Indians. Softcover, 340 pages, #210, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5, or send payment to TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

"It seemed, sometimes, as if we must get outside of our prescribed limits," Libbie wrote from Fort Hays in Kansas. "The rolling bluffs beyond, tinged with green and beginning to have prairie flowers, looked so tempting. One evening we beguiled an officer … to take us for a little walk."

As Libbie and her friends soon discovered, danger had many faces:

> At last our escort saw the dark coming so fast he insisted upon going home, and we reluctantly turned. As we came toward the post, the shadows were deepening in the twilight, and the figures of the sentinels were not visible. A flash, followed by a sound past our ears … was the warning that we three were taken for Indians and fired upon by the sentinel.
>
> Another flash, but we stood rooted to the spot, stunned by surprise. The whiz and zip of the bullet seemed to be only a few inches from my ear. …
>
> Our escort shouted, but it was too far for his voice to carry. Then he told us to run for our lives to a slight depression in the ground, and throw ourselves on our faces. … [A]s I lay there quaking with terror, my body seemed to rise above the earth in such a monstrous heap that the dullest marksman … might easily perforate me with bullets. What ages it seemed while we waited in this prostrate position, commanded by our escort not to move! The rain of bullets at last ceased, and blessed quiet came.

Lonely in the best of times, when the women watched their husbands prepare for long and dangerous Indian campaigns, the true meaning of the word became apparent. "Such partings are a torture that it is difficult even to refer to," Libbie Custer confessed. "My husband added another struggle to my lot by imploring me not to let him see the tears that he knew, for his sake, I could keep back until he was out of sight."

"Our family farewells were always made in quarters behind closed doors," echoed Elizabeth Burt. "Then he to his duty and I in a back room to my tears and prayers. I would choose a back room to shut out the tune …. 'The Girl I Left Behind Me.' To this day, when I hear that air, tears come to my eyes." ❖

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*The preceding was compiled from Goodrich's book *Scalp Dance—Indian Warfare on the High Plains, 1865-1879*, available from THE BARNES REVIEW for ***$22*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Send payment to TBR, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

THOMAS GOODRICH is a professional writer living in the U.S. and Europe. His biological father was a U.S. Marine in the WWII Pacific Theater and his adoptive father was in the U.S. Air Force in Europe.

Lost Civilizations of South America

Edmund Kiss, Arthur Posnansky search for Aryan genesis in South America

By Patrick Chouinard

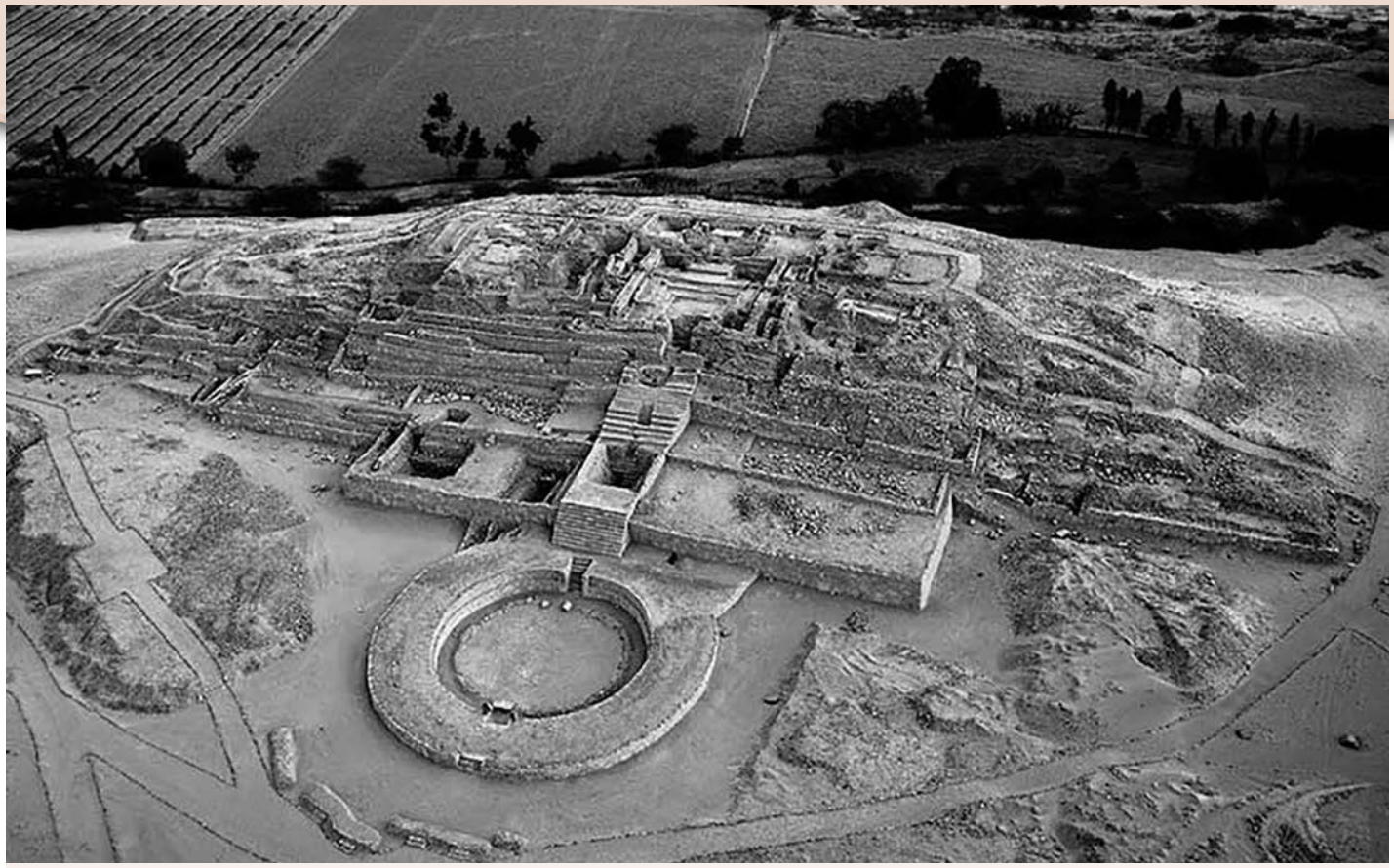
In the Indiana Jones movies, Hollywood depicted "evil Nazis" searching the globe looking for all kinds of sacred religious artifacts. Why? These items would be used by "maniacal scientists" to control supernatural powers Hitler could use to rule the world. Indeed, we see this weird portrayal in both *Raiders of the Lost Ark*, *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* and in numerous comics and books based on these characters. This anti-German propaganda is based on pure fantasy, but is a portrayal that academics, surprisingly, still push. What is not known to most Americans, and Europeans for that matter, is the truth.

Heinrich Himmler, chief of the SS, was, after all, an extremely educated man and avid reader and an investigator of ancient Aryan lore, Germanic traditions and the primeval Teutonic past. Himmler was far from the cold-hearted psychopath portrayed in the mainstream media and in academia. He had a genuine love for his people that rivaled that of his idol Adolf Hitler. The Aryans, he believed, were the true lost race of the giants, described in this author's earlier book on the subject, *The Lost Race of the Giants* (2014).

In this rare photograph, archeologist Edmund Kiss is shown digging at an ancient South American site. In his hands he carefully cradles a skull his team has unearthed.

In 1935, Himmler created an elite research institute within the SS that undertook the mission of resurrecting the ancient history of the White race and preserving it for future generations. He called the organization the Ahnenerbe, the name coined from an obscure Germanic word meaning "something inherited from the forefathers." (*The Master Plan*, Heather Pringle, 2) Its purpose was to investigate and document the vast history of white Aryan accomplishment stretching back to the Paleolithic or Old Stone Age. (Pringle, 2) So much of our history, the story of our people going way back to a remote primordial age, has been wiped from the memory of man.

For the first time in human history, there was an attempt to rediscover the true origins of the Aryan folk and to clarify Germanic prehistory. No one nation has put such an effort before or since into rediscovering and documenting its prehistoric past. If this was Himmler's only contribution to history, then he should be lauded for it. Although his main concern was validating Germanic Aryan origins, his research also showed that the Aryan race has roots far beyond just the Keltic, Slavic or Germanic lineages, but shows that



Caral in present-day Peru is considered one of the oldest cities in the Americas, construction having been estimated to have begun around 2600 B.C., according to archeologists. The inhabitants were obviously advanced, with musical instruments, including flutes made of deer and llama bones, found during archeological digs. Scientists were also surprised to find few if any examples of war weapons.

the Aryan race demonstrates a unity of language, ethnicity and culture going back to even greater antiquity.

KISS & POSNANSKY

Many of the excavations that preceded the investigations of National Socialist archaeologists occurred in the previous centuries, and set the stage for some of the chief discoveries of Dr. Edmund Kiss and engineer and avocational archaeologist Arthur Posnansky, who were digging for the Reich in the 1920s and 1930s, first for the Second Reich, then the Weimar Republic and then for Germany under Hitler. Kiss was not recruited as a member of the SS, but, rather, had been involved in research for Germany, obviously, for quite a long time prior.

Soon, the Ahnenerbe turned a portion of their efforts to exploring for ancient Aryans in South America. A place of special interest for director Hermann Wirth and chief expert Kiss was the ancient fallen city of Tiahuanaco, which is a few short miles from the shores of Lake Titicaca in the Andean highlands of Bolivia, not far from the Ecuadorian border.

In the early reports of explorers, we learn of Tiahuanaco, wherein the city is described with obvious amazement. We are told that it was popularly understood to have been the dwelling place of giants. The first recorded account that comes down to us was written by the Spanish chronicler Pedro Cieza de León, who visited it in 1549:

> Tiahuanaco is not a small village, rather it is famous for its grandiose buildings. … A short distance from a hill stand two stone statues shaped as men. … They are so large they look like giants. … But the thing that elicits the greatest amount of wonder is the size [of the stone slabs], which are so huge we cannot understand how men could ever have moved them. Many of these platforms have been worked in various ways. … There are also stone slabs with doorways, all made from a single block. … We do not comprehend with which tools such work could have been achieved. … What's more, the blocks must have been even greater in size before they were worked. … No one understands how these great weights could ever have been moved. …
>
> I have been assured that these constructions were already there before the Inca ruled, and much of what the Inca later erected in Cuzco had been inspired by what they had seen in Tiahuanaco. . . .

The so-called "Gateway of the Sun" in Tiahuanaco, carved from a single piece of Andesite.

> In the presence of Juan Varagas, I asked the natives whether these buildings had been erected during the age of the Incas. They laughed and answered, [saying that] the buildings had been there for many years before the Incas began their rule. These structures, they assured me, and they knew this with certainty from their forefathers, had been built in a single night, constructed by beings whose provenance they did not know. And may the fame of these things remain intact throughout the universe. … There were none still living who knew this unearthly site as anything other than ruins." (*Twilight of the Gods*, Erich von Däniken 2010, 42–43)

In book 1, chapter 23, of his work on the subject, historian Garcilaso de la Vega ("El Inca") wrote of Tiahuanaco in his *Cronicas del Peru*:

> I looked in wonder at a great wall built of such mighty stones that we could not imagine which earthly power could have been used to accomplish such a feat. … The natives maintain that the buildings were there before the Incas. … They do not know who the builders were, but know with some degree of certainty from their ancestors that all these wonders were erected in a single night. (De la Vega 1723) It is easy to interpret the undertones. These chroniclers were confident that some greater forces, or group of forces, were at hand here.

Another account of Tiahuanaco comes from author Harold T. Wilkins. In his book *Mysteries of Ancient South America* (1947, 187), he describes an encounter at Tiahuanaco with a "colossal statue, wearing a strangely inflated skullcap, one hand clasping to his breast a scepter of a condor-head, the other a tablet with hieroglyphics." This colossus, according to native sources, represents a giant master race that was known as the *Ra-mac*. This is similar to the name of the Sun god Ra-Mu that, according to the Sanskrit writings of India, was the chief deity of the drowned Pacific continent of Mu, or Lemuria. Ra, of course, was the Sun god of ancient Egypt and the earlier Osirian empire. In addition to depictions of gigantic proportions, statuettes of Black men were also found in Tiahuanaco—"the cradle of mankind"—which may also be of Lemurian origin. (Wilkins 1952, 110)

EXCAVATIONS BEGIN

Kiss loved ancient civilizations and, when he arrived at Tiahuanaco, he was awe-struck by its complexity and scale. Greeting him was a towering, rectangular monolithic gate built from a single 11-ton andesite block. In the center of this massive arch stared a grim figure that became known as the "Weeping God" (*Lost Cities of South America*, David Hatcher Childress 1986, 137). The archway was given the illustrious title "Gateway of the Sun." It is carved with mysterious hieroglyphs and other engravings that suggest a complex solar calendar. Posnansky was also part of the archaeological excavations

of this period. Both he and Kiss were considered to be the dominant and unconventional authorities of Tiahuanaco prehistory in the early to mid-1900s. These two men of uncompromising resolve single-handedly rewrote the books on Tiahuanaco. Posnansky was, after all, a Royal Bavarian professor of geodesic engineering (1904-1945) and a man of eclectic interests. For him, Tiahuanaco was much more than a collection of fabulous ruins that had possibly been erected by an impressive and as-yet-unknown ancient civilization. He believed it might be "the cradle of humanity."

"Tiahuanaco," Posnansky affirmed, "is the greatest Sun temple ever to be constructed by mankind—not just in South America, but in the whole world." (von Däniken 2010, 55) He went on to report that the native population had named their temple "Akapana," which in the ancient Aymara language means "the place where the observers dwell."

Kiss spent nine years studying in the Andes and excavating at the site of Tiahuanaco. Part of his research involved the monolithic "Gateway of the Sun." Kiss believed that the inscriptions and symbols on the Sun gate were features of a complex calendar, though initially he was unsure what type of calendar it might be. At one point, Kiss concluded that it was in fact an ice age calendar predicting the cycles of the Sun, Moon and stars—and, as such, it also marked other important lunar and solar events.

INVESTIGATING SOUTH AMERICA

The lost city of Tiahuanaco is often considered one of the most controversial archaeological ruins on the planet, but there is little doubt, even among skeptics, that these ancient structures predate the Inca Empire, and probably by many hundreds if not thousands of years. (Childress 1986, 135) Ancient alien theorists pay close attention to Puma Punku, another set of ruins found on the very outskirts of Tiahuanaco, as the ideal example of ancient astronauts in the

Amateur archeologist Arthur Posnansky is shown at Tiahuanaco in present-day Bolivia in this 1903 photograph. Posnansky is leaning against a large sandstone statue that has been dubbed El Fraile (the "Friar" or "Priest"). The monolithic statue is also referred to as "the God of Water," as he carries what many have interpreted as a scepter with a condor head in one hand and possibly a drinking cup in the other. The motifs on El Fraile's belt have been construed to depict marine crabs, Tiahuanaco being located on the shores of Lake Titicaca. Was this ancient culture inspired by ancient travelers to South America who were, according to legends, bringers of great wisdom?

human past, when, in reality it is, in this author's opinion, merely a showcase for ancient Whites and their prehistoric migrations to the New World. To daring researcher David Hatcher Childress, what made these ruins so controversial was that they represented a reality beyond that which is taught to us in school and in history books. The sophisticated building technology and astronomical knowledge it took to build these great edifices suggested something greater than the mainstream model: Either extraterrestrial intervention in the history of the human race, or something even more significant.

Further study revealed that, with extraordinary precision, the gateway depicted the coming of the summer and winter solstices, the equinoxes, and the phases of the Moon. The remainder of the site consisted of thousands of stone slabs that clearly had been carefully cut and transported to that location. Kiss marveled at the ancient ruins. His research led him to believe that Tiahuanaco was constructed around 25,000 B.C. (von Däniken 2010, 28–31)

According to legend, Tiahuanaco was erected by the gods, while conventional references state only that Tiahuanaco was built by the "Tiahuanaco Culture." Childress explains that visitors to the site immediately notice the "stark contrast" between the stunning mountain vista of Machu Picchu and the barren, Martian-like hills of swirling dust over which the city of Tiahuanaco stands vigil. In 1864, the site was visited by E.G. Squier, an American anthropologist whose career produced two works that eventually became standard reading for all young anthropologists: *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley* and *Aboriginal Monuments of the State of New York.* He was highly impressed by the immensity of the ruins and their impressive display of engineering knowledge. He called the site the Baalbek of the New World in reference to the cyclopian ruins of Baalbek in modern-day Lebanon, one of the most impressive and mysterious megalithic sites in the world. (Childress 1986, 136)

Cieza de León, the early 16th-century Spanish chronicler quoted above, also relayed that the natives of the region told the Spaniards who arrived at the site that the Incas had found the city abandoned and desolate, in total ruins, and that the Inca believed it had been in that state for possibly hundreds of generations. (Childress 1986, 137)

Yet, the state of the fallen structures and half-standing edifices seem to indicate that the city's demise was due to something more than just the passage of centuries. In Kiss's viewpoint, as controversial author Erich von Däniken explains in *Twilight of the Gods*, Tiahuanaco was not only tens of thousands of years older than the oldest recorded civilization, but it was destroyed by a flood—perhaps the same flood described in the Old Testament, the *Epic of Gilgamesh*, and so many other ancient accounts. (von Däniken 2010, 24–25, 60) Plato described a profoundly ancient culture that sank into the sea in a single day and night, the legendary Atlantis.

Kiss undoubtedly believed in this myth and, for him, the indication of a flood at Tiahuanaco 29,000 years ago gave credence to Plato's account as well as the works of his mentor, Hans Hoerbiger, an Austrian engineer. (von Däniken 2010, 61) This revelation set the stage for future investigations into the greater antiquity of the human race.

In addition to proving an apparent link to some kind of global flood or cataclysm, Kiss was also interested in the inscriptions on the Gateway of the Sun. As previously stated, he believed they comprised some type of a solar calendar. He also believed, however, that not only were these inscriptions an incredibly ancient form of dating, but they dated to before the last ice age, an assertion that irked his archaeological colleagues outside Germany. (von Däniken 2010, 60–64) He wasn't alone, however, in his struggle to unlock the secrets of the forgotten timeline of human civilization.

THE LOST CIVILIZATION

Had Germany won World War II, there is no doubt a golden age of American archaeology would have ascended. Among such finds that would likely have been found much earlier is the lost civilization of Caral, in the deserts of Peru, which was found early in the 21st century..

For decades, the Olmec of south-central Mexico were considered the oldest civilization of the Americas. Recently, however, a number of finds place Peru at the forefront of archaeological research aimed at identifying the earliest American civilization. In 2001, archaeologists unearthed the ruins of a previously unknown civilization located approximately 120 miles north of Lima.

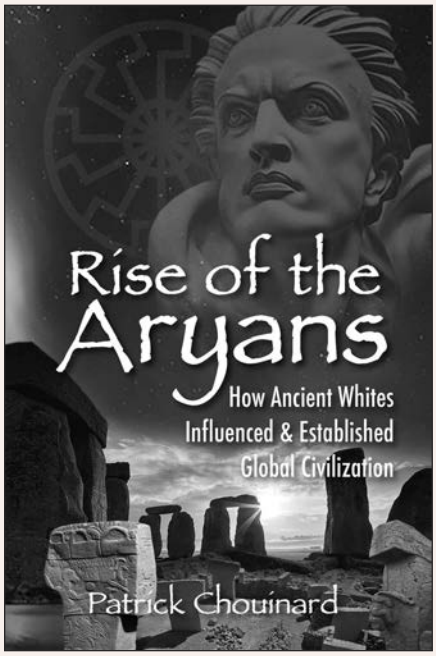
Excavations took place for more than a year, and the level of sophistication of this early kingdom that was uncovered amazed scientists. Conventional archeologists now believe that this ancient site—known as Caral—is the missing link between the earliest known civilizations of the New World and the forgotten realms of prehistory. Perhaps the most startling discovery was that this lost Peruvian civilization had achieved many glorious things and yet was a stone-age culture—a revelation that has forever changed our understanding of Neolithic technology, engineering and social organization. Additionally, Caral was a pre-ceramic culture, meaning it was without the ability to make fired pottery. All artifacts found in the ruins of Caral were made of wood, bone, stone or reeds. These relics were often found together in lavishly ornamented burial chambers fashioned with crude stone tools. This is clearly a Neolithic society, yet they knew how to use cotton to weave textiles—a craft usually not seen in the Americas and other parts of the world, including some parts of Europe and Asia, until centuries later.

(Chouinard 2002)

In Caral and other primitive states, the chieftains and councils of earlier times gave rise to powerful, godlike emperors who inspired the building of great structures and pyramids. They commanded the labor force and armies to do their bidding. The idea of an advanced stone-age culture supports Graham Hancock's vision of a civilization far older than many mainstream archaeologists and historians are prepared to admit. (Chouinard 2002) Archeological finds and DNA studies back up his belief that people were in the Americas tens of thousands of years before the ice-free corridor between the Laurentide and Cordilleran ice shields retreated enough (as it had in the distant past) for Siberians to pass through the corridor to points in southern North America and South America. In fact, the evidence now indicates that man was here in the Americas 30,000 years ago—and possibly even much earlier. (Hancock, *America Before*)

For nearly 50 centuries, the enigmatic lost "mother city" of Caral remained untouched and unseen, hidden amid the swirling grit of Peru's Supe Valley. Its ancient walls and massive monuments were consumed by the sands and left in utter silence. Now, for the first time since it was abandoned by an advanced pre-Columbian civilization, "it is once again ready to tell its story." (BBC, 2002)

Radiocarbon dating of reed bags found at the site places the age of the ancient city between 2427 and 1800 B.C. This makes it just about as old as the pyramids of Giza, and the site predates the Olmec civilization, once thought to be the oldest in the New World, by 1,000 years. This is without question the greatest archaeological find in the history of the Americas, comparable only to the discovery of the famous Clovis points found in Clovis, New Mexico, in the 1930s. These new revelations are reshaping our knowledge of the Americas and the rest of the world. (BBC 2002)



Rise of the Aryans

How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization

All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Caucasian-built Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across Anatolia changed all that. Dated to sometime around 9600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Was it really extraterrestrial visitors from some far-off galaxy who constructed them, or is there a more plausible explanation—one grounded in answers right here on planet Earth? In *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced and Established Global Civilization*, respected historian, author and radio show personality Patrick Chouinard delves into these mysteries and provides real answers based on decades of research that do not involve little green men! *Rise of the Aryans* is a book you'll want for your library, whether you are a professional historian or an armchair archeologist. Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-4:30 ET. Shop also at www.BarnesReview.com.

Caral's discoverer is a Peruvian anthropologist and archaeologist named Ruth Shady. Although Caral was known to some small extent prior to her first visit in the early 1990s, it was Shady who first recognized that the crumbling megaliths and stone structures found there were formed by human hands and obviously belonged to an ancient and advanced civilization. "When I first arrived in the valley in 1994," she told the BBC, "I was overwhelmed. This place is somewhere between the seat of the gods and the home of man. It is a very strange place." (BBC 2002)

While standing amid a mound of blowing dust, Shady was amazed to see the vague outline of what appeared to be pyramids. She discovered six of them altogether. Superficially, they somewhat resemble those seen in the Mississippian culture. The main difference is that rather than a simple mound of manipulated earth piled high above the plains, these pyramids were formed with mud plaster and stone. (BBC 2002)

Guy Gugliotta, writing for the *Washington Post*, stated: "Unlike the celebrated Egyptian pyramids, Caral's monuments were relatively simple structures—rectangular retaining walls of fitted stones, fronted with mud plaster and filled with reed bags full of rocks carried from the Supe River." (Gugliotta 2001)

Like their future Mayan cousins to the north, these Caral pyramids are terraced and feature steps ascending the structures, indicating that they were probably used for religious practices. They are only about 60 feet high, which is not a staggering height when compared with those of Mesoamerica, but their bases are more than 500 feet wide, making these structures the largest ever to have graced the Americas.

Additional sites are scattered across the region, hinting that Caral could have been a focal point for a more complex civilization of vast proportions. According to Winifred Creamer, an archeologist at Northern Illinois University, "Besides Caral, there also appear to be four other sites you can see from one to another. If they are contemporaneous, we are looking at thousands of people in the valley at a very early date." (Gugliotta 2001)

CONCLUSION

The archaeological community, at large, discredits and vilifies those who worked in the field of archaeology in Germany during the period known as the Third Reich. Often it is claimed they were war criminals, charlatans, crackpots or uneducated opportunists. Anthropologist, writer and producer Robert Sepehr has pointed out that, while British and American scientists were looting and decimating sites around the world, including many in the Americas, and supporting the phony Piltdown Man as the missing link (a pig's skull fused to that of an elderly human), these German scientists were making real headway discovering the roots and connections of American Indians with their European and Asian counterparts, and doing real, concrete research. German scholars of the Third Reich era were convinced that answers to many questions surrounding the populating of the Americas and the advance of civilization lay in South America.

It turns out they were right, yet nobody in tenured academia wants to admit that South America does, in fact, still contain not only many unsolved mysteries, but answers, as well, to the enigmas of our ancient past. If only they would open their eyes and see. ❖

Patrick Chouinard is the author of *Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization*. The book is available from TBR for $25 plus S&H.

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An Ancient 'Green New Deal'?

By Dr. Ed DeVries

Forget the "Green New Deal." Have you ever wondered why so many structures, like the Colosseum or the Pantheon in Rome, or ancient seawalls throughout the Mediterranean, are still standing? And not only are they still standing, in many cases these marvels of ancient architecture are still functioning today, thousands of years later. How can this be explained?

How is it that the Roman Colosseum built in the first century, has stood for 20 centuries, especially since the average life expectancy of our modern sports arenas is less than half a century? Only two Colosseum-like structures built in the United States have survived past the century mark, those being Boston's Fenway Park and Chicago's Wrigley Field. And, to be honest, I do not see either of them making it to their 200th birthday, let alone their 2,000th. Wrigley Field may have been built to look like the Colosseum, but, sadly, the Colosseum it is not. My great-grandkids will be watching the Cubs play elsewhere. Lord-willing, I will not live to see the day Wrigley falls.

And what of those ancient Roman roads, many predating Jesus Christ, whose concrete paths are traveled still today? You know from personal experience that our roads are being repaired constantly.

So, what was the secret of the longevity of ancient Roman architecture? It was the concrete, called by the Romans *opus caementicium*. This concrete was so amazing, it could even "set" under water.

Simply put, ancient Roman concrete was strong—much stronger than our modern-day concrete. This is because a rare chemical reaction strengthens it even today.

On a chemical level, salt and water break down modern concrete within a matter of years. One of the major ingredients in modern concrete is calcareous limestone. Limestone is a type of carbonate sedimentary rock composed mostly of the minerals calcite and aragonite, which are different crystal forms of calcium carbonate ($CaCO_3$). As you remember from your chemistry class in high school, salts contain chloride. The calcium hydroxide present in concrete reacts with the chloride in salt creating calcium oxychloride (CAOXY). When forming inside concrete, CAOXY crystals expand, causing internal cracks and crumbling.

The dome of the Pantheon in Rome was built of a strong concrete with pozzolana cement.

Combine those two, such as in seawater, or upon roads that are salted in the wintertime, and the breakdown occurs even faster. Hence our stadiums crumble, our roads are constantly in need of repaving, and our seawalls require continuous reinforcement.

But the concrete used by the ancient Romans was made of quicklime, or calcium oxide, and volcanic ash. When salt and water get into Roman concrete, it causes a chemical reaction that actually seals the cracks and strengthens the concrete.

The minerals altobermorite and phillipsite within Roman concrete leach mineral-rich fluid that, as it solidifies, strengthens the concrete, thus making the structures themselves even stronger.

So then why do we not simply make our roads and structures in the same way the ancient Romans did? Because, while the scientists have figured out the ingredients of the ancient concrete, they cannot figure out the exact proportions—the recipe, as it were. Scientists have witnessed and even duplicated the chemical reactions in laboratories. But these numerous chemical reactions from centuries of use and abuse have so altered the original chemical composition of the ancient concrete that there is no way of knowing for certain what the actual original formula of Roman concrete was. So far, archeologists and historians have failed to discover the original formula in any ancient writings. All efforts to reverse engineer ancient Roman concrete have failed.

You may not know that concrete is the most widely used man-made material in existence. But, while cement—the key ingredient in concrete—has been an indispensable constituent used to construct our modern environment, it also leaves a massive carbon footprint, according to the BBC. "Cement is the source of about 8% of the world's carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions," the BBC says.

And, though it has been nearly impossible thus far to unlock the secrets of ancient Roman architects, scientists persist in the task because many believe that, when they figure it out, they will produce longer-lasting concrete that generates less carbon dioxide. In other words, they will have "invented" a building material that is "greener" and far more "sustainable" than what is being used now.

If climate crusaders—obsessed with lowering carbon emissions and solving a "climate crisis" that may in fact not exist—truly want to "save the world," then re-discovering the secrets of ancient Roman concrete might just end up being the greatest discovery since, well, ancient times. ❖

HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Camp Secretary Targeted

In yet another total insult to the German nation, a 95-year-old German woman—"Irmgard F."—has been charged with 10,000 counts of accessory to murder and an unspecified number of counts of accessory to attempted murder as a result of her having served as a secretary to the SS commander at the Stutthof concentration camp in modern-day Poland. The elderly woman, whose identity has not been fully revealed, worked as a secretary to SS officer Paul Werner Hoppe between June 1943 and April 1945, according to German prosecutors. In previous interviews with German media, she insisted she had never even been inside the camp and knew of no murders taking place there, including with the use of homicidal gas chambers. "In the trial we will focus on the suspect who was in the camp as a secretary, and her concrete responsibility for the functioning of the camp," Peter Mueller-Rakow, a spokesman for German prosecutors in Itzehoe, explained to media outlets.

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A Grave Concern

In a long-anticipated move, the Department of Veterans Affairs has officially stepped in to remove two gravestones honoring deceased German soldiers who were captured and imprisoned as American prisoners of war during WWII. The gravestones, formerly on display at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery in San Antonio, Texas, featured a swastika symbol inside of a German cross with an inscription reading: "He died far from

PAUL WERNER HOPPE

his home for the Führer, people and fatherland." The Military Religious Freedom Foundation, an organization run by Mikey Weinstein, a Jewish lawyer and graduate of the U.S. Air Force Academy who founded the non-profit "to directly battle the far-right militant radical evangelical religious fundamentalists," according to its official website, launched a lobbying campaign to remove the headstones last year. The VA announced last summer that it would "initiate the process required to replace these POW headstones," according to The *Jewish Telegraph Agency*, and followed through by removing the "offensive" gravestones in December.

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Ancient Porcine Painting

A team of researchers from Griffith University in Brisbane, Australia recently discovered what archaeologists believe may be the oldest figurative art piece ever found. The painting, depicting three Celebes warty pigs, was discovered at the Leeng Tedongnge cave site on Sulawesi island, one of a series of islands comprising the modern nation of Indonesia. The painting has been dated to 41,900 B.C. The researchers published their findings in a study in *Science Advances*, and argue that early modern humans created the painting given the "sophistication of this early representational artwork and the fact that figurative depiction has so far only been attributed to [modern humans] everywhere else in the world."

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Army Officer Cancelled

A former second lieutenant in the U.S. Army was removed from his position for making a simple joke about the "Jewish Holocaust" of WWII on his now-deleted TikTok page. Nathan Freihofer, who built a following of over 3 million users on the popular video sharing platform, was suspended from his leadership duties in the Army after posting the video last year. Lt. Gen. Michael "Erik" Kurilla, the commander of the Army's XVIII Airborne Corps, insisted that Freihofer's video was "inconsistent with the values of Army service and inappropriate for anyone in a position of leadership over American soldiers." The commander has since "initiated the process of removing Freihofer from the Army," much to the chagrin of his supporters on TikTok, which included many who formerly served in the military. The American Jewish Committee, among other organized Zionist groups, praised the Army's decision to effectively cancel Freihofer, thanking the military for "taking a strong stance against anti-Semitism" and imploring that "there is no room for prejudice among those sworn to protect American citizens."

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Poland Resists Extortion

Tomasz Rzymkowski, a 34-year-old Polish politician who has been vocally critical of American and Jewish efforts to extort Poland for restitution for property allegedly stolen from Jews during WWII, was recently confirmed

as secretary of state of Poland's Ministry of Science and Higher Education by Prime Minister Mateusz Morawiecki. Rzymkowski was a key speaker at a May 2019 rally outside the U.S. Embassy in Warsaw, that was organized to condemn the passage of the Justice for Uncompensated Survivors Today (JUST) Act by the U.S. Congress at the time. As a member of the Polish parliament, known as the Sejm, Rzymkowski led efforts to reject the JUST Act, powerfully arguing that "the powerful Jewish lobby in the U.S. is increasingly using political instruments to put pressure on European states to recover assets," and accused American Jews of trying to extort money from Poland "that is not due to them in any way."

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Slandered Pole Wins in Court

In a much anticipated ruling, a Polish court in Warsaw ruled that the editors of a controversial book titled *Night Without End: The Fate of Jews in Selected Counties in Occupied Poland* must apologize to a Polish woman who brought suit against the editors for slandering her uncle by suggesting he helped kill Jews during WWII in the book. Filomena Leszczynska, an 81-year-old Polish woman, argued that her uncle was a Polish hero who actually helped Jews during the war. The Polish judge ruled that Barbara Engelking and Jan Grabowski, the "Holocaust scholars" who edited the book, must apologize to Leszczynska for "providing inaccurate information" about Leszczynska's late uncle, which violated his honor. Engelking and Grabowksi, among other "Holocaust scholars" and activists, view the ruling as an attack on their "independent scholarship." So-called "Holocaust scholars" are notorious for their fraudulent and fabricated claims, as well as their tyrannical insistence that no one can question their narrative or "scholarship" about alleged Jewish suffering and persecution during WWII, much of which is exaggerated, embellished or outright fabricated.

Mandatory Holocaust Classes

Rep. Elissa Slotkin, a former CIA analyst, National Security Council staffer and apparatchik of both the Department of Defense and Department of State, who currently serves as congresswoman for Michigan's 8th congressional district, has called for mandatory "Holocaust" education dictated by the federal government in order to combat and prevent domestic terrorism. The Jewish Democrat, who is now the chairwoman of the intelligence and counterterrorism subcommittee of the Homeland Security Committee, argued "Holocaust" education is necessary for all children, particularly in the aftermath of the so-called Capitol insurrection on January 6th, which the fake news media has dishonestly characterized as a violent uprising carried out only by "white supremacists," "anti-Semites," "domestic terrorists" and "conspiracy theorists."

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"Hitler's Alligator" Dies

An 84-year-old alligator, long rumored to have been in the personal collection of Adolf Hitler, has died at the Moscow Zoo, it was recently reported. Named Saturn, the alligator, originally from the United States, was brought to Germany in 1936, where he was put on public display in the Berlin Zoo. Amazingly, Saturn escaped the zoo's aquarium following a bombing raid on the animal sanctuary in late November 1943. He was eventually discovered by British soldiers and given to Russia as a gift in 1946, spending the remainder of his life in Moscow, where the myth was created that he had been Hitler's personal alligator.

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Bigger Danger Than Hitler?

Noam Chomsky, a Jewish public intellectual and darling of the far-left activist community, says former President Donald Trump represents "a greater threat to humanity than Adolf Hitler" the highly demonized and slandered former Chancellor of Germany, due to the Trump administration's "denial" of climate change and the so-called "reality" of global warming. The concepts of manmade climate change and global warming have been authoritatively challenged by thousands of serious scientists and researchers, yet continue to be promoted and hyped by the far-left in order to advance globalist environmental, social and developmental agendas. "We are moving toward cataclysm," Chomsky explained to *The Independent*, a British news outlet, late last year. "There is one country in the world, the United States, that wants to put its foot on the accelerator." Chomsky went on to note that "Adolf Hitler was pretty hideous —[but] he wasn't trying to destroy organized human society on Earth," as former President Trump apparently was, according to the hysterical former MIT professor. Chomsky's controversial comments drew severe criticism from the organized Jewish community and "Holocaust" memorial organizations which insist—and always will—that Hitler was the most dangerously demonic man to ever be born on planet Earth.

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Unnecessary *Mea Culpa*

Rep. Mary Miller, a Republican congresswoman from Illinois, found herself in hot water after some controversial remarks made during a Trump rally on January 5th. "Hitler was right on one thing: He said, whoever has the youth has the future," Rep. Miller stated, drawing the ire of virtually the entire political establishment and organized Jewish community, including calls to resign from office. She later apologized for her statements, and recently met with the rabbinical board and other leaders of the Coalition for Jewish Values, which was one of the only groups to defend her. "Connecting and learning from the Jewish community becomes more important every day with anti-Semitism on the rise," Rep. Miller said following her meeting.

New Research Reveals Astounding Truths About Nazca Lines

Scholar discovers all the lines connect to one single spot on the planet, and it might be the last place on Earth you'd ever expect . . .

By Marc Roland

Barnes Review readers familiar with the Nazca Lines of South America's Pacific region in southwest Peru may be shocked to learn about a recent discovery connecting these massive ground drawings to the outside world in an extraordinary way.

Some 250 miles south of Lima, Peru, enormous geometric, animal and plant images are the world's greatest terraglyphs: huge designs made thousands of years ago by removing the top layer of reddish-brown, iron oxide-coated pebbles to reveal a yellow-grey subsoil. Light-colored clay exposed on the floor of shallow trenches contrasts sharply in color and hue with the surrounding surface ground, producing visible lines. Their bottom layer contains high amounts of lime. With moisture from morning mist, it hardens to form a protective layer, shielding the lines from wind, thereby preventing erosion.

The terraglyphs are further protected by their isolation and local, stable, desert conditions, that maintain a dry temperature no higher than 77 degrees Fahrenheit, year round. They are found in the driest non-polar desert on Earth. Some weather stations there have never received rain. The lines are typically four to six inches deep. Most are somewhat more than one foot wide, but others are six feet in diameter. Amazingly, every one of the outsized drawings is unicursal—in other words, they were originally executed in one, unbroken line, like using the tip of an index finger to write one's name in beach sand with a single, continuous, uninterrupted movement. The exceptionally high skill needed for their completion—which permitted no margin for error—is self-evident in the masterful reproduction of the images themselves and in their colossal, symmetrical dimensions.

The Nazca Spider, for example, is 154 feet long, making it far too large to discern at ground level. Seen from a 1,500-foot altitude, however, the arachnid appears in all its proper proportions. Despite its anatomical accuracy, the creature's identity was a mystery since its aerial discovery during the 1930s. While the other 70 or so zoomorphic illustrations are readily recognizable as depictions of specific species of birds, marine animals, canines etc, the Spider was portrayed with an anomalous extension of its outer, right leg, ending in a squat spike—unlike any known arachnid. But during 1991, just such a living specimen was discovered—not in Peru, but on the other side of the South American continent, in the Brazilian rain forest. Known as a *ricinulei*, its elongated body part with spike is the animal's male sex organ.

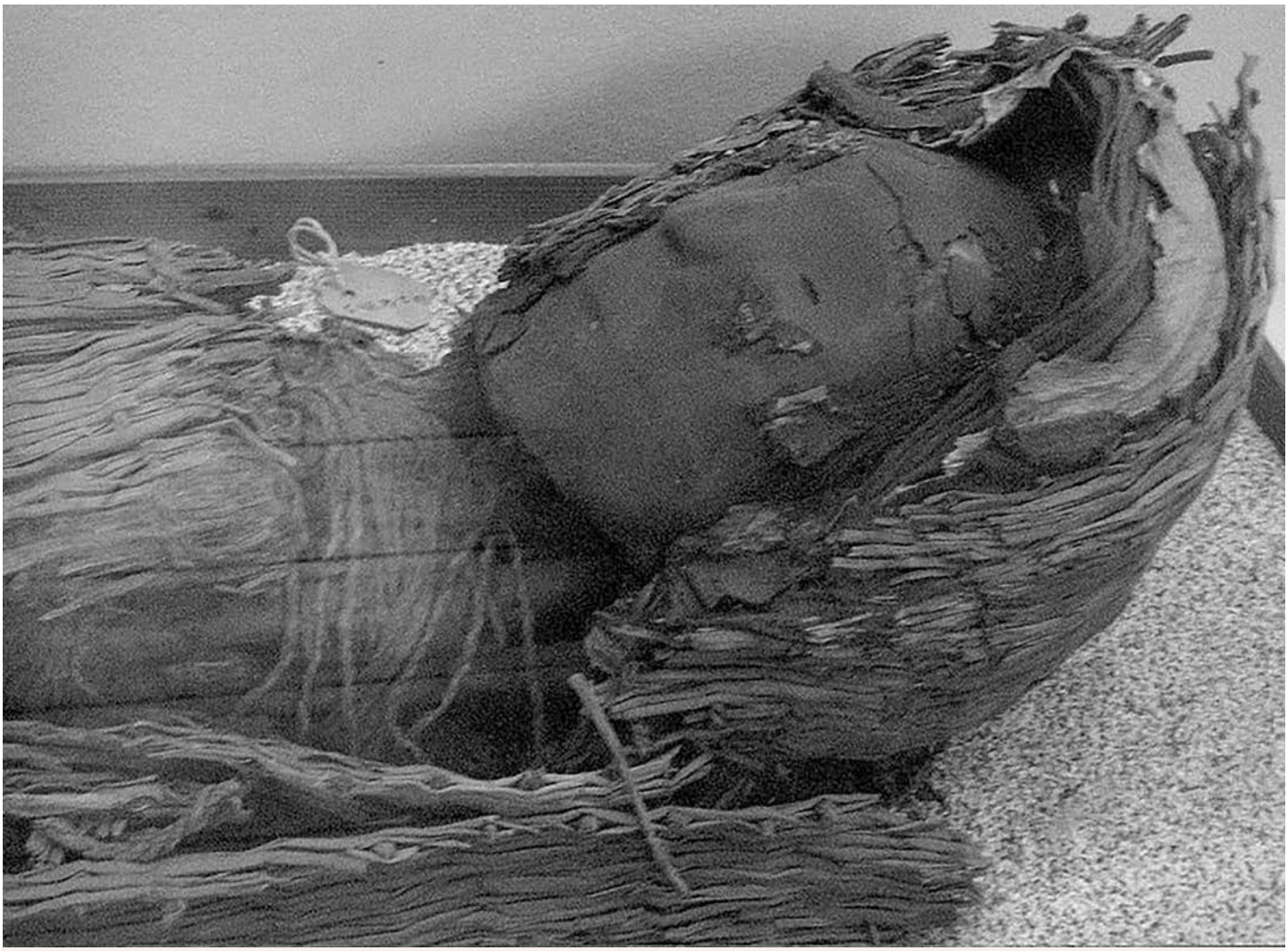
Unable to be seen by the naked eye, *Ricinulei* is the smallest spider on Earth. Ironically, its portrayal at Nazca is the world's largest illustration of a spider. *Ricinulei*'s imperceptible size necessitated the use of optical instruments supposedly far beyond the Nazcans' technological grasp, who, according to academic opinion, died out no later than the early 8th

The culture that created the massive terraglyphs found on the Nazca Pampa, in what is today Peru, were quite familiar with creatures whose natural habitats were hundreds—and sometimes as much as a thousand—miles away. This includes the massive arachnid terraglyph, which some scholars insist portrays anatomical details of a species of the *Ricinulei* family that are not visible to the naked eye.

century, long before the first microscope was officially invented by Zacharias Janssen, a Dutch spectaclemaker, around 1590. Mainstream archaeologists vehemently disavow any possibility of such a device ever having been known to a pre-Columbian people, despite their inability to explain how an otherwise invisible creature came to be accurately represented in Peru at least 1,300 years ago.

But the Spider and its zoomorphic companions make up only a fraction of many thousands more terraglyphs, most of them dead-straight lines, that begin for no apparent cause, travel unerringly through the desert, often over prodigious obstacles, including great boulders or cliff faces, and sometimes into the foothills of the Andes Mountains, terminating at no place in particular. The genius surveyors who supposedly carried out this uniquely spectacular if puzzling public works project belonged to a civilization tagged by archaeologists as the Nazca Culture. How its creators actually referred to their own society is unknown. Nor is there any hard evidence connecting them with the lines they are alleged to have drawn in the desert bearing their name.

Since the pre-Inca desert artists flourished between the late 2nd century B.C. and mid-8th century A.D., this roughly 800-year period is said to have bracketed the completion of the outsized images. This rather flimsy hypothesis is chiefly, although by no means only, contradicted by the animal terraglyphs themselves. They all exemplify water in various forms, from seaweed and a whale, to a fish-eating frigate bird and a pelican.[1] These marine motifs convincingly



A mysterious race of fair-haired South Americans was mummifying its dead thousands of years before the mortuary practice was adopted by the ancient Egyptians.

suggest that the entire set was etched into the parched ground at a time when regional living conditions were becoming steadily difficult, due to encroaching aridification. As their natural environment changed from a wetter to drier climate, the increasingly desperate Peruvians appealed for rain by way of appropriately symbolic desert drawings large enough to be seen by compassionate gods high overhead in the sky.[2]

Given this credible interpretation of their bioglyphs, the hard science of paleo-climatologists invalidates the speculations of mainstream archaeologists. The former determined that the Nazca experienced no catastrophic climate deterioration throughout their long history, save at its very end, when an El Niño event triggered widespread and destructive flooding around 750 A.D.[3] Before that time, work on all the drawings is alleged to have terminated. But who made them, if not the Nazca? This is an important question, because its answer can tell us how old the lines are. They were far more likely to have been made by an entirely different people, who landed along the Pacific coasts of northern Chile and southern Peru, 100 centuries before.

These much earlier arrivals belonged to a culture referred to in Andean archaeology as the Chinchorro.[4] Its people were skilled mariners operating ocean-going vessels that provided them a rich diet of deep-sea catch. They also preceded ancient Egyptians in the mortuary art of mummification by at least four and a half millennia. "The development of Chinchorro burial rituals 7,000 years ago in South America," writes *Scientific American* magazine, "coincided with a wet climate and a related population boom."[5] No less remarkably, the Chinchorro mummies—many of them well preserved by the Atacama Desert's arid conditions—are uncharacteristically fair-haired.

"The southern coastal area of Peru, specifically Paracas and Nazca, has evidence that most academics have not looked at," according to Brien Foerster, a leading authority on An-

dean civilizations, "and that is the phenomenon of the existence of pre-Columbian people having red hair." Foerster says:

> Counter to common claims, this reddish or even blondish appearance in several mummies and skulls is not the result of age, Sun bleaching, henna or other dye, but shows that some of these people had hair which is genetically different than most Native Americans. Red hair occurs naturally in approximately 1% to 2% of the human population. It occurs more frequently (2% to 6%) in people of northern or western European ancestry, and less frequently in other populations. The question is: Where would the red/blond hair have come from?[6]

Perhaps Western Europe, as seafaring refugees from cataclysmic consequences caused by rapidly melting glaciers at the close of the last ice age, 12,800-11,700 years ago, most likely brought about by some cataclysm related to multiple cometary impacts. This period coincided with the earliest material evidence for the Chinchorro in South America.[7] They flourished for another 82 centuries, until adverse climate change began drying up fresh water supplies, diminishing plant growth on land and in the ocean, where fish and seamammal populations declined. "A flurry of warm El Niño currents decreased marine food sources," writes climatologist Helen Thompson in *Nature* magazine, "which is thought to have caused the eventual Chinchorro decline."[8] They were compelled by this environmental crisis to scratch identifiable symbols of much-needed fresh water in the desert face, as desperate, visual prayers for rain from heaven, and gigantic enough to be seen by gods high overhead in the sky. (Some theories about the Nazca Lines allege that many of the lines lead to underground water sources.)

Peru's collection of colossal bioglyphs was completed within a few generations because the Chinchorro died out little more than 100 years after that disastrous climate change began suddenly in 1628 B.C.[9] That date is best remembered for the catastrophic eruption of a volcano on the other side of the world, in the eastern Mediterranean Sea, at the island of Thera. Equivalent to the explosion of 2 million Hiroshima-type atomic bombs, it generated wave after wave of tsunamis, almost 500 feet tall, while ejecting 24 cubic miles of volcanic debris in a 22-mile-high column of hot ash that reached the stratosphere, 31 miles up.

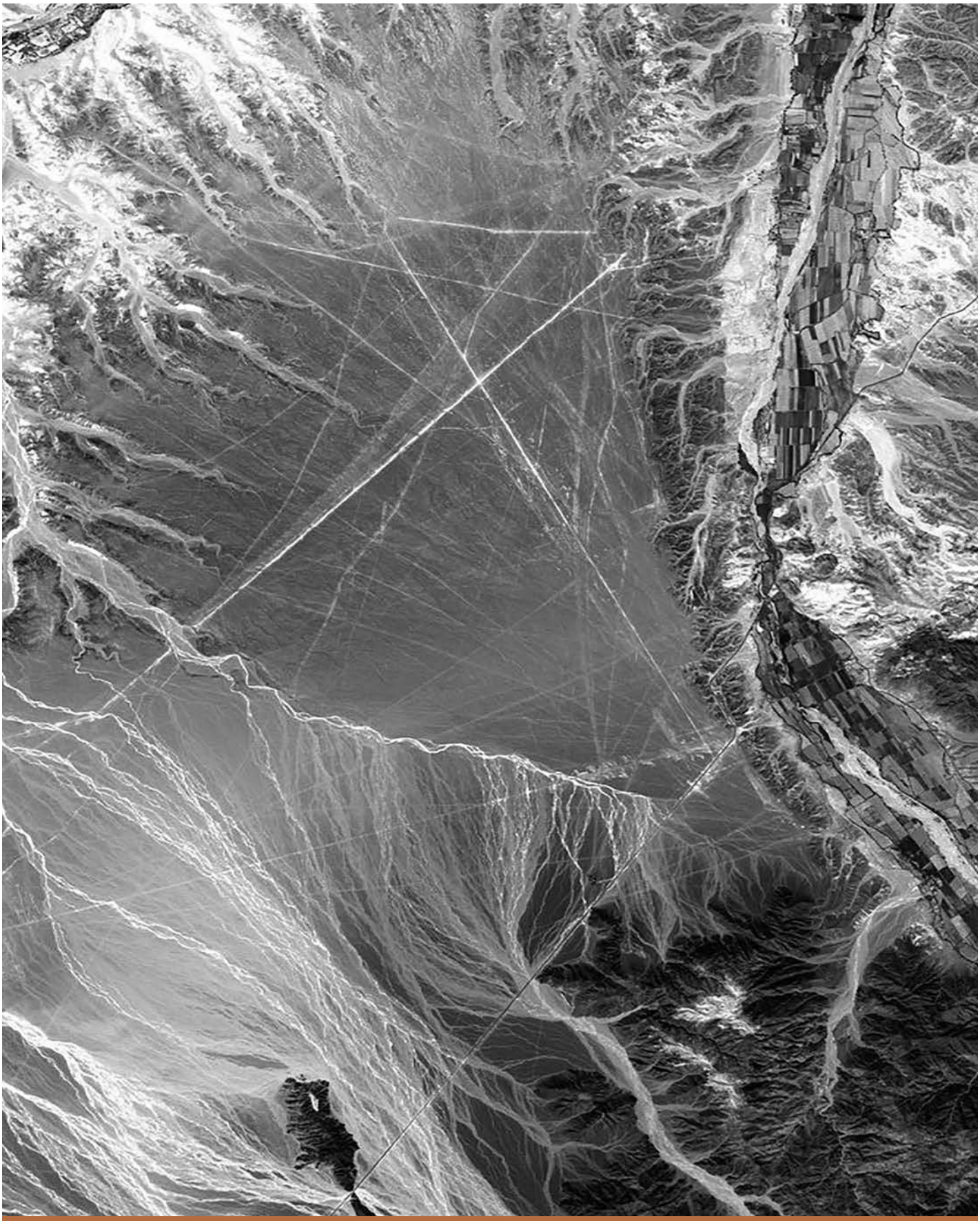
The well-preserved skull of a two-year-old coastal Peruvian baby that died nearly 2,000 years ago still displays its red hair. The red pigment is not the result of any dye, but natural.

Citing contemporaneous documents, such as Dynastic Egypt's *Tempest Stele* and Imperial China's *Bamboo Annals*, hydrogeologist Philip LaMoreaux found in 1995 that the Aegean eruption impacted climate around the Northern Hemisphere.[10] Whether the event in the Aegean was solely responsible for these drastic changes, or just one among other, related causes, the late 17th century B.C., which witnessed the abrupt decline of Peru's Chinchorro Culture, was likewise host to a global natural disaster. At the same moment Thera exploded, other major eruptions took place as far away as Italy's Mount Vesuvius, Alaska's Anniachak, and in New Zealand. A 3rd century B.C. priest-historian, Manetho, recorded that "a blast of god" prostrated Egypt.[11]

The *El-arish Text*, originally from Persoped, in the eastern Nile Delta, describes a deep, prolonged darkness and the death of an unnamed pharaoh, whose heir was injured by fire, after his entourage was totally destroyed.[12] Florida researcher Kenneth Caroli points out that "there was a mysterious mass-death at Avaris during the XIII Dynasty." Large metropolitan centers destroyed or abandoned around this time include Ithtaw ("Residence City") and Hetepsenusret. "There were quite a few destructions in central and southern Canaan after 1630 B.C., such as at Jericho. Although burned savagely, the city seems to have been hit by a large earthquake. This evidently released gasses into nearby tombs which preserved many perishable items."[13]

Michael G.L. Baillie, professor emeritus of Paleo-ecology at Queen's University of Belfast, in Northern Ireland, and a leading expert in dendrochronology (dating by means of treerings), suggests that the biblical plagues of Egypt and Exodus were brought about by a severe climate regression due to volcanic ash filling the atmosphere and the effects of a comet's pass near the Earth.[14] Although the Chinchorro settled mostly along coastal Chile, their northernmost outposts were located in southern Peru, appropriately enough, at the Nazca Pampa.

"More than 5,000 geoglyphs," writes K. Kris Hirst for the *ThoughtCo* website, "Prehistoric works of art placed on or worked into the landscape have been recorded in the Ata-



An aerial view of the Nazca lines. According to one daring scholar, they intersect at Angkor Wat in Cambodia.

cama Desert of northern Chile over the past 30 years. The Chilean terraglyphs in the Atacama Desert are far more numerous and varied in style, cover a much larger region (93,000 miles squared versus the 155 miles squared of the Nazca lines)." He describes northern Chile's unicursal drawings of seagulls, amphibians, toads, dolphins and other marine and aquatic creatures: "All of these are divinities in the Andean world connected to water rituals," just as they correspondingly occur at Nazca.[15]

Once the Chinchorro ancient center of life, Chile still boasts the single greatest representation of its kind on Earth. Undiscovered until as recently as 1970 by the civilian pilot of a private airplane, the 390-foot-long Cerro Unitas Giant is not only the world's largest anthropomorphic image, but a high-functioning lunar computer. Twelve points on the top and side of its head are precisely aligned with the eight principal and four intermediate phases of the Moon. Its orientation continues to accurately predict the Atacama Desert's brief rainy season, centuries after the Giant's creators passed away. Their enduring monument is yet another cultural remnant of Chinchorro reaction to the climate crisis against which they fought a losing battle, more than 3,600 years ago.

While the mid-2nd millennium B.C. origins of Pacific coastal South America's bioglyphs and geoglyphs are more persuasive than their conventional association with the far later Nazca, what are we to make of the more numerous, dead-straight Lines that cover 19 square miles of the Peruvian pampas? None of them share the same length, varying individually from a few yards to 12.5 miles. Linked end to end, they would form a single line 808 miles long. Beyond such mystifying figures, little else has been learned since the Spanish conquistador Pedro Cieza de León first wrote about these assumed "trackways," 468 years ago.[16] They more recently intrigued Charles Foley, himself a surveyor, in 2019, when he subjected them to a novel computer experiment never before undertaken by any archaeological investigators.[17]

An aerial photograph of Chile's Atacama Giant hill-figure, the largest ancient anthropomorphic terraglyph of its kind on Earth. According to archeoastronomers, the figure is in fact a sophisticated ancient calendar that could determine the seasons based upon Moon and Sun alignments taken from various predetermined vantage points.

Using a simple Google Earth program, he accurately plotted out each one of the 808 Nazca Lines, extending them from their known, apparently random positions and seemingly accidental, meaningless orientations, continuously maintaining their originally straight configuration beyond Peru, around the globe. With mathematical precision, the computer simulation traced their radiating expansion north, south, east and west, plus numerous inter-cardinal directions in between, across Pacific and Atlantic oceans, the Arctic Sea and Southern Ocean, over all land-masses of our planet, until each one of the Nazca Lines converged only once and at the same location, exactly 12,302 miles from their starting-point in Peru. This distance is almost exactly half the Earth's mean circumference:

24,901 miles.

Even more astounding, the Nazca Lines' intersection point is at the exact center of another, exceptionally prominent archaeological site—Angkor Wat, Cambodia's "Island Temple." For readers unfamiliar with this ancient location, it is the world's biggest religious structure, the size of 300 football fields sprawling more than 400 acres, three times larger than Vatican City. Its cut blocks cover a minimum area of 10 million square feet with 52 million tons of sandstone brought in from quarries 15 miles away. The enormous temple complex is surrounded by an artificial moat 12 to 25 feet deep; 4,265 feet north to south; and 4,921 feet east to west, with a 3.4-mile perimeter entirely enclosed behind a 16-foot-high stone wall. Just one of the temple walls has been carved in bas-relief of an eight-foot-high battle scene more than three-fifths of a mile long.

These are only some of the superlative structures found at this extraordinary site. But what possible bearing could it have on pre-colonial Peru, at the exact opposite side of the world, other than the Nazca Lines' convergence at ancient Cambodia's foremost structure? At least the suggestion of an answer may lie with a relatively humble stone cut into an 18-inch square in the pavement at the very center of Angkor Wat, beneath its main tower rising 213 feet above. In 2020, Praveen Mohan—a brilliant, independent researcher from India—measured the small block with his telephone compass. It determined that the stone square was oriented to the four cardinal directions with modern electronic precision, admitting not a fraction of difference.

Throughout all the temple buildings, Mohan went on to find the same alignment repeated with levels of accuracy only duplicated by computer instruments within the last 40 years, as though its construction engineers had been determined to affirm and reaffirm Angkor Wat's preeminence as the center of the world.[18] This ultimate status appears in the central tower standing directly over the cardinal direction stone at its base, because the spire signifies Mount Meru, the *axis mundi*, the center of all the physical and spiritual universes, as described in Buddhist cosmology. A Hindu name for Meru is *Devaparvata*, "Mountain of the Deities," among them, Agni, the god of fire, whose title, *Nabhir Agnih prthivyah*, means "Navel of the World." "The five central towers of Angkor Wat," writes British encyclopediast Barbara Schreiber, "symbolize the peaks of Mount Meru."[19]

Angkor Wat is, indeed, a center of the world, due to its alignment with Nazca, Peru, almost precisely half way around the Earth.

Both nonetheless form together a huge chronological discrepancy. Officially, the Nazca Lines were supposedly drawn between 2,100 and 1,300 years ago. And even though their more realistic Chinchorro origins push them much further back in time to before 1600 B.C., neither temporal set corresponds with Angkor Wat. It was built by Khmer imperialists as recently as A.D. 1140, according to most archaeologists. Skeptics argue that the Khmer structures only belong to its last—most recent—cultural strata, which covers earlier levels built by different peoples, centuries before. But to prove such suspicions, at least part of Angkor Wat would have to be removed, allowing for exploratory excavations, a course of investigation local conservation authorities will never permit.

How, then, can we reconcile the Cambodian location with its Peruvian confluence of terraglyphs? We cannot—at least perhaps until a better understanding of civilization timelines

Angkor Wat's middle tower symbolizes Mount Meru, the Hindu *axis mundi,* the center of the world.

enables us to more clearly envision the ancient past. That Chinchorro culture-bearers traveled half way around the world to found Angkor Wat at least 3,000 years before it was officially built seems no less preposterous than 12th-century Cambodians or even their supposed predecessors arriving on the shores of Pacific coastal South America to lay out more than 10,000 images in the Nazca and Atacama deserts—after exploring Amazonia.

To be sure, both civilizations appear utterly unlike one another. Yet, they do share a general, fundamental comparison: As Angkor Wat is the world's largest religious center, so the collection of Nazca terraglyphs is the world's largest natural art gallery. Beyond this thought-provoking parallel, the two sites generate between themselves an equally immense enigma that might, if ever solved, subject human history to a most extreme makeover. ❖

According to researcher Praveen Mohan, a center stone set into the floor of Angkor Wat is perfectly oriented to the four cardinal directions. Here is one of the hallways aligned due east.

ENDNOTES:

1 Although not apparent, the Nazca Spider also symbolizes water. Just before daybreak, the *Ricinulei* lifts its sex organ—its extended right leg terminating in a squat spike—to collect dew drops at dawn for the arachnid's early morning drink. That the ancient bioglyph's artists might have known of this habitual trait confirms they did indeed have access to some means of observing the creature's microscopic behavior.

2 In 1985, Johan Reinhard, an explorer-in-residence at the National Geographic Society, published archaeological, ethnographic and historical data convincingly demonstrating that the Nazca bioglyphs and geoglyphs were part of religious practices involving the worship of deities associated with the availability of water. The figures are symbols representing animals and objects meant to invoke divine aid in supplying water. Based on the results of geophysical investigations and Reinhard's observation of geological faults, some geoglyphs follow the paths of aquifers from which aqueducts collected water in pre-Spanish times.

3 El Niño (Spanish for "the little boy") refers to a band of warm water that develops in the central and east-central equatorial Pacific Ocean, including the offshore area of western South America, where it clashes with colder water, resulting in excessive rainfall, flooding and typhoons.

4 The Chinchorro Culture is named after Chinchorro Beach (Spanish: *Playa Chinchorro*), near Arica, Chile, where the first mummies were discovered.

5 "Climate Change Shaped Ancient Mummification." www.scientificamerican.com.

6 Foerster, Brien. *Nazca: Decoding The Riddle of The Lines*. CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform, 2015.

7 The oldest, proto-Chinchorro site, Quebrada Jaguay, is dated to 11,000 B.C. Quebrada Tacahuay, further south, is somewhat younger. Other, related locations are the "Ring" and Quebrada Los Burros. Some scholars argue that the Chinchorro Culture developed from these post-glacial settlements. See: "Climate Change Shaped Ancient Burial Rituals." www.nature.com.

8 *Ibid.* Thompson, Helen. *Nature*, August 14, 2012.

9 Arriaza, Dr. Bernardo. *Beyond Death: The Chinchorro Mummies of Ancient Chile*. Washington, D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1995.

10 LaMoreaux, P.E. "Worldwide Environmental Impacts from the Eruption of Thera." *Environmental Geology*. 26 (3): 172–81, 1995.

11 Manetho. *History of Egypt and Other Works*. translated by W.G. Waddell. MA: Harvard University Press, 1940.

12 "Decoding the el Arish Stone. See article at www.TimesofIsrael.com.

13 Caroli, Kenneth. Quoted in *Survivors of Atlantis* (Frank Joseph). VT: Bear & Company, 2004.

14 Baillie, Mike G. L. *Exodus to Arthur: Catastrophic Encounters with Comets*. London: B.T. Batsford, 1999.

15 Hirst, K. Kris. "Geoglyphic Art of Chile's Atacama Desert." www.thoughtco.com.

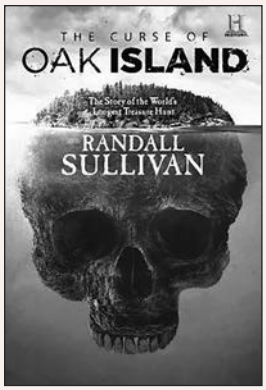
16 De León, Pedro Cieza. *The Chronicle of Peru*. U.K.: Cambridge University Press, 1883.

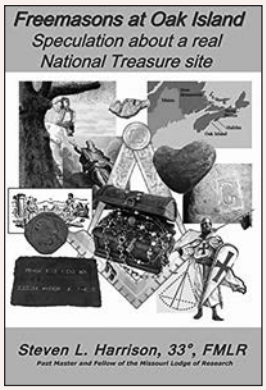
17 "The Nazca Lines Plotted Over the Whole Earth." www.youtube.com.

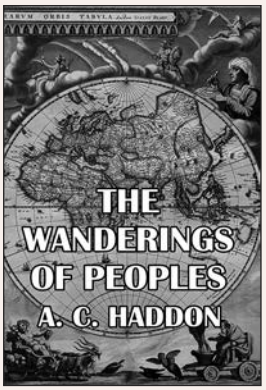
18 "Accurate Alignment of Angkor Wat Temple." www.youtube.com.

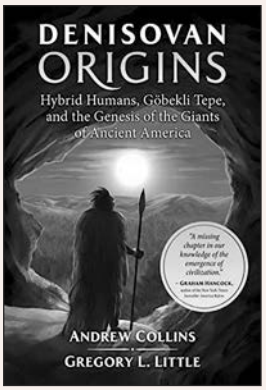
19 Schreiber, Barbara A. "Angkor-Wat." www.britannica.com.

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.









UNCENSORED ANCIENT HISTORY

The Curse of Oak Island: The Story of the World's Longest Treasure Hunt

Randall Sullivan explores the curious history of Oak Island and the generations of individuals who have tried and failed to unlock its secrets. In 1795, a teenager discovered a mysterious circular depression in the ground on Oak Island, in Nova Scotia, and ignited rumors of buried treasure. Early excavators uncovered a clay-lined shaft containing layers of soil interspersed with wooden platforms, but when they reached a depth of 90 feet, water poured into the shaft and made further digging impossible. Since then the mystery of Oak Island's "Money Pit" has enthralled generations of treasure hunters, including a Boston insurance salesman whose obsession ruined him, a young Franklin Delano Roosevelt and film star Errol Flynn. Perplexing discoveries have ignited explorers' imaginations: a flat stone inscribed in code; a flood tunnel draining from a manmade beach; a torn scrap of parchment; stone markers forming a huge cross etc. Theories abound as to what's hidden on Oak Island—pirates' treasure, Marie Antoinette's lost jewels, the Holy Grail, proof that Sir Francis Bacon was the true author of Shakespeare's plays—yet to this day, the Money Pit remains an enigma. *The Curse of Oak Island* is a fascinating account of the strange, rich history of the island and the intrepid treasure hunters who have driven themselves to financial ruin, psychotic breakdowns and even death in pursuit of answers. Hardback, 396 pages, #831, *$28.*

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The Wanderings of Peoples

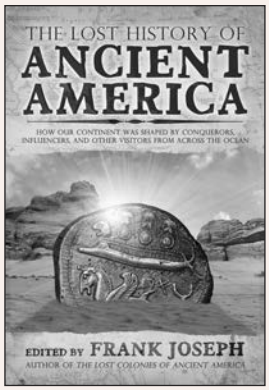
By A.C. Haddon. First published in 1911, this was the world's first—and to date, still the only—book ever published which mapped out the great racial migrations across the Earth which led to the racial composition of present-day nations. Written by one of Britain's foremost anthropologists—who also founded Cambridge University's Anthropology Department—*The Wanderings of Peoples* describes in succinct detail how the continents of Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America came to be inhabited with their "native" populations. This outstanding work of research and scholarship—written in an age when anthropologists openly stated the reality of race and its effects upon history and civilization—highlights the fact that the real driver of history is racial change, of one race displacing another and becoming dominant in a given territory. The end result is the creation of a new culture which reflects the nature of the newcomers, and this fact applies to all races, at all times. Softcover, 114 pages, #851, *$12.*

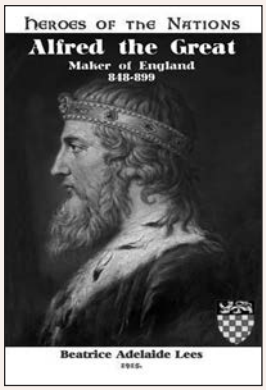
Denisovan Origins: Hybrid Humans, Göbekli Tepe & the Genesis of the Giants of Ancient America

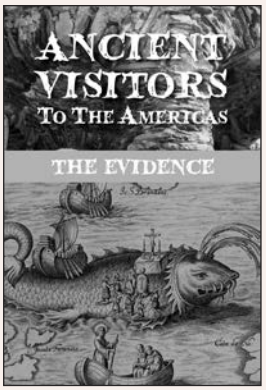
By Andrew Collins and Gregory L. Little. The authors trace the migrations of the sophisticated Denisovans and their interbreeding with other hominid populations over 40,000 years ago. Ice-age cave artists, the builders at Göbekli Tepe and the mound-builders of North America all share a common ancestry. They dominated southwest Europe before reaching North America 20,000 years ago. Yet, even before the Solutreans, the American continent was home to a powerful population of unusually tall men and women remembered in Native American legend as the Thunder People. New research shows they were hybrid descendants of an extinct human group known as the Denisovans, whose existence has now been confirmed from fossil remains and the latest DNA evidence. Collins and Little explore how the new mental capabilities of the Denisovan hybrids greatly accelerated the flowering of human civilization. They show how the Denisovans displayed technological advances, including precision stone tools, intricate jewelry, tailored clothing, celestially aligned architecture and horse domestication. Softcover, 438 pages, #877, *$25.*

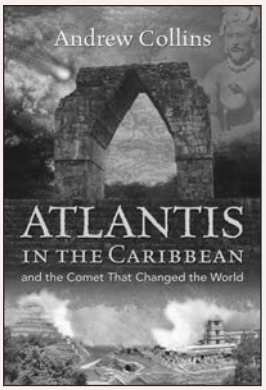
The Races of Europe

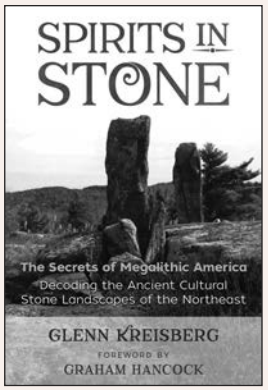
By Carleton S. Coon, anthropology professor at Harvard. Although printed in 1939, this work remains a standard in racial typology. After a huge survey of the available data, Coon concluded that: The white race is of dual origin, consisting of sapiens and neanderthal types and purely sapiens types; the Upper Paleolithic people are the indigenous people of Europe; the Mediterraneans invaded Europe during the Neolithic period; when Upper Paleolithic survivors and Mediterraneans mixed, a process of "dinarization" occurred. Coon classified the white races after regions or archeological sites such as Borreby, Ladogan, East Baltic, Dan-











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This book by Frank Joseph and 20 eminent contributors presents new evidence of transoceanic visitors to old America, hundreds—even thousands—of years before Christopher Columbus. You will learn about: Old World plants in North America, underwater ruins off the coast of Oregon, Bronze Age oil wells in Pennsylvania, horses in America before Columbus, an Egyptian-style cat burial in Illinois, a Mexican pyramid's liquid mercury, Kelts in Michigan, Greeks in Missouri, stone faces in Peru, Old World axes in America, ancient Georgia's city of shells, the Topper site—34,000 years before the Siberians arrived, Vikings in Ontario, King Arthur's American colony, more. Softcover, 288 pages, #755, *$19.*

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Articles cover the Kensington Rune Stone, Templars and Vikings in America, ancient Irish in America, Bronze Age copper miners in America, the Burrows Cave debate, white ancestors of many American Indian tribes, Phoenicians in America, ancient Chinese and Japanese artifacts found in Central and South America, the Newport Tower mystery, pre-Columbian maps of the Americas and the many Old World scripts found carved in stones in the Americas—including one of Minoan origin—plus more. Softcover, 183 pages, *$15.*

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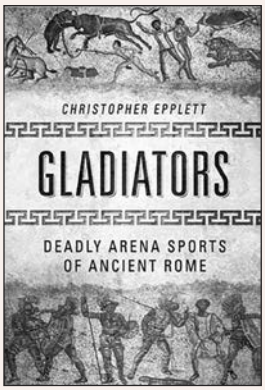

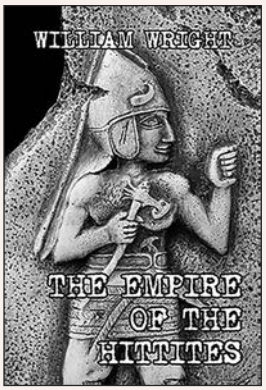

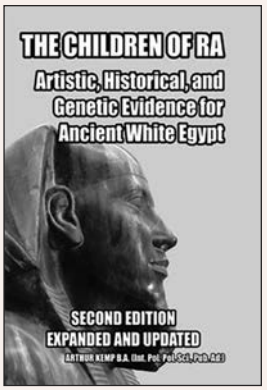
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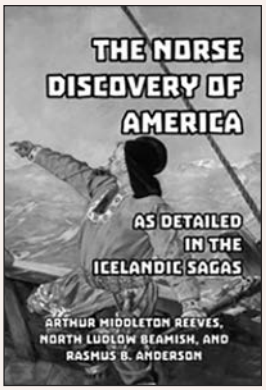

THE NORSE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
AS DETAILED IN THE ICELANDIC SAGAS
ARTHUR MIDDLETON REEVES, NORTH LUDLOW BEAMISH, AND RASMUS B. ANDERSON

More Uncensored Ancient History

Gladiators: Deadly Arena Sports of Rome

By Dr. Christopher Epplett. While many books have been written on arena spectacles in ancient Rome, they generally neglect the *venationes* (beast hunts) despite the fact that these hunts of exotic and dangerous wild animals (including lions, tigers, elephants, bears, rhinos and more) were almost as popular as gladiatorial spectacles and endured over a longer period of time. Epplett gives a full and detailed treatment of both types of spectacles—man vs. man and man vs. beast. The details of the training, equipment and fighting styles used by different types of combatants are covered, as are the infrastructure of the arenas and behind-the-scenes organization that was essential to the staging of events. Particular attention is paid to the procurement of the wild animals necessary to stage the *venationes*. Hardback, 216 pages, #860, *$24*.

The Aryan Race: Its Origins and Its Achievements

A cultural history of the Indo-Europeans. The author defines "Aryan" as a "linguistic race" spanning the areas occupied from India to Ireland, and proceeds to analyze all aspects of the cultures across this vast region. Along the way, he proves that the broad family of Indo-European language speakers had a common origin at some distant point in the past. It includes an overview of the development of ancient Indo-European households, farming arrangements, legal systems, culture, religion, language and political development. Read of the tales from the Rig-Vedas, their similarity to the Greek and Roman myths, and the parallels with the Norse Eddas and even Cúchulainn in Ireland. It is a treasure-trove of facts, myths and storytelling which reflects the collective genius of the Indo-European people across the centuries. The last chapter is about future racial development. Softcover, 252 pages, #829, *$18*.

The Empire of the Hittites

By William Wright. Decipherment of Hittite inscriptions by Prof. Archibald Henry Sayce. Written by a senior biblical scholar at the British and Foreign Bible Society in London, this book has its roots in the author's investigations of a series of inscriptions he discovered while on missionary work near Damascus in the Middle East. Convinced that he had found the first reference to the Aryan Hittites outside the Bible, the author then produced the first major work on the Hittite culture, examining them in terms of their own writings, and those of the Egyptians and Assyrians alike—without the fear of political correctness. The book then moves on to an evaluation of the geographical extent of the Hittite empire, its art and learning, religion and racial makeup. Softcover, 214 pages, completely reformatted, #743, *$12*.

The Goths: From the Earliest Times to the End of the Gothic Dominion of Spain

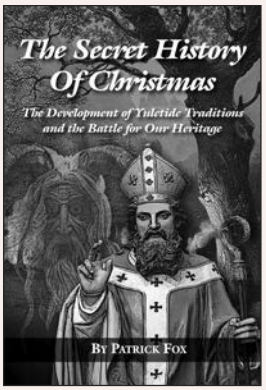
By Henry Bradley, 1887. The Goths were an East Germanic tribe, whose two main subgroups, the Visigoths and the Ostrogoths, played an important role in the fall of the Roman empire and the emergence of Medieval Europe. Far too little credit has been given to the Goths for their role in forging what is now modern-day Europe, they being many times portrayed merely as hide-wearing barbarians. The Goths were far more sophisticated and civilized than that, as shown in this enlightening book on their rich culture and accomplishments. Softcover, 372 pages, #642, *$26*.

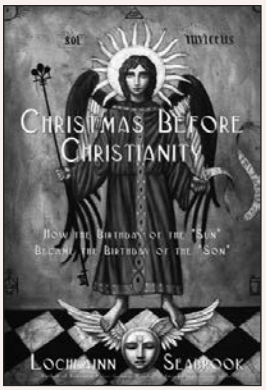
The Children of Ra: Artistic, Historical and Genetic Evidence for Ancient White Egypt

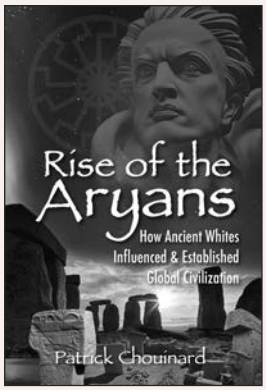
By Arthur Kemp. Ra was the Sun god of ancient Egypt, and part of the religion of that culture was a belief that the pharaohs were descended from him. The Sun god was depicted with an eagle's head and a human body, with the Sun sitting on its head—thus the association of red and blond hair with royalty. Lavishly illustrated with over 106 full-color pictures, the 2017 DNA evidence and a historical overview, this book proves that Whites created the initial Egyptian civilization—and that ancient Egyptian culture came to an end once those people had been bred out of existence. Proves Tutankhamun was of the same racial stock as Europeans, and discusses the massive DNA testing of Egyptian mummies by scientists. Softcover, 86 pages, color interior. #827, *$16*.

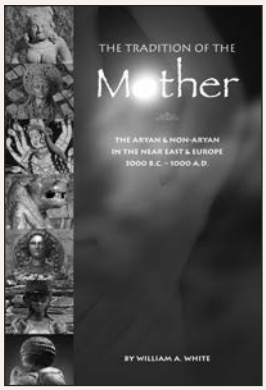
The Norse Discovery of America as Detailed in the Icelandic Sagas

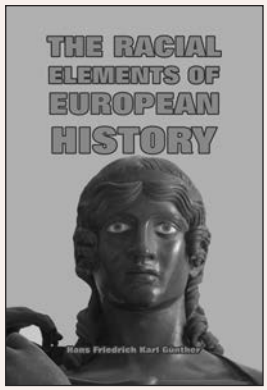
The Viking and Norse exploration of the continent of North America remains one of the lesser-known episodes of pre-Columbian American history, despite its unquestioned authenticity and numerous archeological proofs. One of the more interesting sources for these early transatlantic voyages is to be found in the famous Icelandic sagas. Written and compiled by expert scholars and translated directly from the original Icelandic, the sagas showed that there were numerous Norse voyages of exploration—and settlements—in North America more than 500 years before Columbus. The research in this work also reveals that Columbus was aware of these Norse ventures, and that this knowledge provided details such as approximately how many sailing days he faced. The sagas also contain











many other details, such as the name of the first Norse baby born in North America, interactions with the natives and the location of their landing points and settlements. Completely reset, with all the original illustrations and the complete text. Softcover, 294 pages, #830, *$18.*

The Secret History of Christmas: The Development of Yuletide Traditions

When was Christmas first celebrated? How did December 25 become the official date for the celebration of the birth of Jesus? Why are the Magi included in the tale? Who was the real St. Nicholas? Why do we burn a Yule log or hang stockings from the mantle? Why do we display evergreen trees and decorate them? Why is Santa depicted today as an elf? Who brought Christmas to America? What role did the Keltic druids have on the celebration? Why did Santa once ride a goat and why do early depictions show goats hauling Santa's four-wheeled wagon? What about holly and mistletoe—where did they come from? Find out. By Patrick Chouinard. Softcover, saddle stitched, 70 pages, illustrated, #752, *$8.*

Christmas Before Christianity: How the Birthday of the Sun Became the Birthday of the Son

By Lochlainn Seabrook. This detailed book explores the pre-Christian foundations of humanity's most popular holiday, including the many pagan gods, goddesses, myths, rituals, legends, ceremonies, customs and beliefs that contributed to its creation and development. Special emphasis is placed on ancient Egypt, where many modern Christmas traditions are traced. From every major facet of the Nativity to the décor and traditions of Christmas celebrations, paganism permeates the Christian tradition and His birthday celebration. Even Santa Claus and Father Christmas were from pagan ideas. Seabrook also discloses pagan-rooted celebrations practiced around the globe today. But Christmas celebrations were not always so well received. Fourth-century church father Origen strenuously opposed the holiday exactly because of its pagan roots. You'll learn about that, too—and more. Softcover, 300 pages, #773, *$22.*

Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Influenced & Established Global Civilization

All across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating not only advanced building techniques but also an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island in the Pacific, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle scientists and archeologists even today. Once the cultures of the Indus Valley and the Tigris and Euphrates rivers were considered the oldest "real" civilizations, dating to sometime around 6,000 B.C. But the discovery of the Caucasian-built Göbekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across Anatolia changed all that. Dated to sometime around 9600 B.C., the structures at these ancient megalithic sites have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into complete disarray. Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon and the complex edifices at Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge? Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25.*

The Tradition of the Mother: The Aryan & Non-Aryan in the Near East & Europe, 3000 B.C –1000 A.D.

Author William White examines the role and effects of the Aryan and non-Aryan upon the cultures of the Near East and Europe, covering the periods from 3,000 B.C. to A.D. 1,000. Beginning with the author's explanation of how our myths and our history have been so intertwined as to leave us asking where the line can be drawn between the two, and how, he moves on to examinations of the interplay between various seemingly disparate cultures. Odin, Yahweh, the Aryan in antiquity, the errors of Josephus; the tradition of the Mother Goddess cults; the root religions; the Trojan period; the mysterious Etruscans and the influence of the Semite; the goddess Uni and more. Softcover, 233 pages, #886, *$25.*

The Racial Elements of European History

By Hans F.K. Günther. This long-suppressed work by one of Germany's foremost racial thinkers was first published in English in 1927. The author, an unabashed Nordicist, provides a remarkable overview of the concept of race, defines five different European races and discusses their physical and mental characteristics. This is a fascinating historical document and provides a remarkable insight into pre-World War II German racial thought. Over 300 illustrations and maps highlight racial types and historical events. Softcover, 241 pages, #798, *$22.*

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FEUDALISM

EXAMINING THE MEDIEVAL SYSTEM

WHILE FEUDALISM HAS LONG BEEN HELD IN CONTEMPT by Marxists, socialists and liberal historians, it has, surprisingly, been denigrated by many on the right along with the epoch which it reigned—the Middle Ages. Derogatory language is often used by conservatives, populists and libertarians to describe today's political, social and economic climate as "neo-feudalism" with its growing inequality of wealth and the concentration of political power among the few dominant nation states as reminiscent of life under it. Those who receive the most antipathy are the authority figures and institutions of that maligned age: knights, dukes, kings, princes, bishops, priests, churches, monasteries, and cathedrals. But, was feudalism, which existed throughout the Middle Ages and beyond, really that bad? Has the contemporary world, as both the right and left aver, reverted to such an unjust social system?

BY ANTONIUS J. PATRICK

WHAT WAS FEUDALISM?

Before we start, a definition of what feudalism actually is should be given. It should be noted, however, that the term itself did not come into scholarly discussion or common usage until the Enlightenment and has, ever since, along with the Middle Ages, been thought of with much derision.

While the origins of feudalism have been debated, it can be described as an arrangement between lords and monarchs with their underlings—vassals, dukes, earls, princes, counts, marquises, knights —in exchange for services. "Feudal tenure, whatever its minor adaptations," writes medieval historian Carl Stephenson, "was essentially military because the original vassalage was a military relationship."[1]

In return for military service, the vassal would receive a "fief" in the form of land, money, goods or other benefits. Stephenson explains the fief under the Carolingian—Charlemagne and his successors—dynasty:

> [A] fief was the special remuneration paid to a vassal for the rendering of special service. If the rulers had been able to hire mounted troops for cash, recourse to feudal tenure would have been unnecessary, for the Carolingian fief was primarily a unit of agrarian income. To call a fief a piece of land is inaccurate. … Being the possession of a gentleman, the fief included organized manors, worked by the native peasantry according to a customary routine of labor.[2]

Stephenson adds:

> To hold a fief was also to enjoy the important privilege that the Carolingians knew as immunity. Within his own territory the royal vassal, like the clerical immunists of an earlier time, administered justice, collected fines and local taxes, raised military forces and extracted services for the upkeep of roads, bridges, and fortifications.[3]

The relationship, unlike what modern commentators would have many believe, was not one-sided. While the

During the Middle Ages the feudal system was in full force. In this system, power was decentralized in a way we do not see in today's kleptocratic structure. At left, farmers till the land of the lord of the manor, whose castle can be seen in the background. The villein (or serf, tenant or peasant, as they are often called) would pay for the right to farm the land and pay for this right in goods, money or services. In return, the lord promised to protect his people from marauding armies, highwaymen and other threats. From a 15th-century French illuminated manuscript.

vassal swore allegiance to his lord, the latter was obligated to provide his vassal with agreed upon "payment." If the lord failed to fulfill his obligation, the vassal was free to break the agreement and find another lord. In his superb book *Mediaeval Feudalism*, Stephenson discusses the grounds upon which a lord's subject could repudiate his oath of allegiance:

> [A] vassal is justified in deserting his lord for any one of the following reasons: if the lord seeks to reduce him to servitude, if the lord plots against his life, if the lord commits adultery with his wife, if the lord attacks him with drawn sword, or if the lord fails to protect him when able to do so.[4]

The vassal, to receive his due from the lord, had to "faithfully give aid and counsel so that in every way the lord may be safeguarded as to person, rights, and belongings" while the lord, "has a reciprocal duty towards his faithful man. If either defaults in what he owes the other, he may justly be accused of perfidy."[5]

MEDIEVAL FEUDALISM

Unlike the present epoch, where political centralization is the norm which has led to financial concentration and an unprecedented disparity in wealth, mostly achieved through central banking and the abandonment of the metallic monetary system, the Middle Ages, of which feudalism was a dominant part, was one of *decentralization*. The feudal relationship between lords and vassals had immense consequences (mostly positive) for medieval life. It helped shape the social order that impacted all aspects of life such as law, the political order (such as it was), warmaking, and economics.

MEDIEVAL LAW

Politically, despite the distortions found in contemporary history and political science texts, state power in feudal times was diffused, which meant a considerable amount of freedom for all—including serfs. The arrangement between lord and vassal was not really "political" as in the modern sense. It was more of a "contractual relationship" than that of political power.

Lords, vassals and, for that matter,

monarchs, did not create law or legislation, but were subjected to the natural law. There was no monopolistic justice system, but a number of courts that were for the adjudication of disputes where cases could be appealed to different courts for redress.

In regard to "lawmaking," monarchs were not omnipotent as they would become in the early modern era, as Hans-Herman Hoppe points out:

> The king was below and subordinate to the law. The king might be a noble, even the noblest person of all, but there were other nobles and not-so-nobles, and all of them, every noble and every free man no less or more than the king himself, was subordinate to the same law and bound to protect and uphold this law.[6]

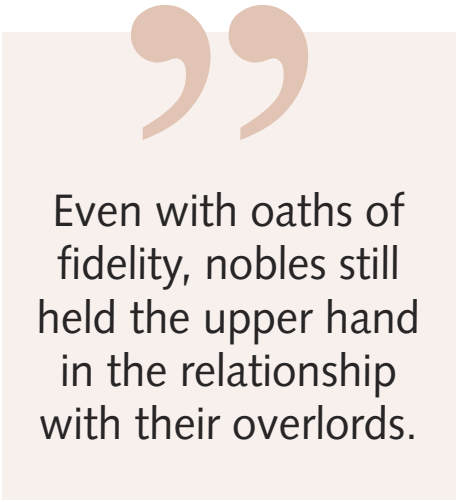
"This law," Hoppe continues, "was considered ancient and eternal. 'New' laws were routinely rejected as not laws at all. The sole function of the medieval king was that of applying and protecting 'good old law'."[7]

The myriad of legislation from democratic governments regulating every aspect of modern man's life was, happily, not a feature of the Middle Ages. Law had to be "discovered" and based in custom and tradition by which all sectors of society had to abide. Positive law is a modern feature that began creeping into Western life in the waning days of the medieval period. Hoppe summarizes the historical context:

> The king is supposed to only apply law, not make it. And to assure this, the king will never be granted a monopoly on his position as judge. It might be the case that everyone does in fact turn to him for justice, i.e., that he has a "natural" monopoly as ultimate judge and peacemaker.[8]

Professor Stephenson concurs:

> Nor did [the lord or king] have a discretionary power of legislation. Law was the unwritten custom of the country. To change or even to define it was the function, not of the lord, but of his court. It was the vassals themselves who declared the law under which they lived; and when one of them was accused of a misdeed, he was entitled to the judgment of his peers, i.e., his fellow vassals.[9]



Even with oaths of fidelity, nobles still held the upper hand in the relationship with their overlords.

While it may be true that many sought out the king for conflict resolution, they were not compelled to do so. This is the critical point and one of the defining characteristics of the era, as Hoppe insightfully demonstrates. The absolute monarchs of the later age had gained monopolistic privilege in the matter of justice and that of taxation.

> [E]veryone remains free to select another judge, another noble, if he is dissatisfied with the king. The king has no legal monopoly on his position as judge, that is.[10]

The monarch must rule as objectively as possible and not be biased in his decisions either toward himself or his favorites:

> If he is found to make law, instead of just applying it, or if he is found to commit errors in the application of law … his judgment stands open to be challenged in another noble court of justice, and he himself can there be held liable for misjudgment.[11]

The critical distinction between the medieval kings and later absolutist monarchs, whose monopolies in the dispensation of justice and the collection of taxes were usurped by modern governments, was that the earlier monarchs were not states:

> [T]he king may look like the head of a state, but he definitely is not a state but instead part of a natural, vertically and hierarchically structured and stratified social order: an aristocracy.[12]

POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION

The feudal arrangement between lord, monarchs and vassals where both had to live according to the law resulted, throughout Christendom, in a diffusion of power. In words which would surely have sent the "Sun King" (*Le Roi Soleil*), Louis XIV, who infamously declared that "I am the state" (*L'état, c'est moi*) into apoplexy, Stephenson illustrates the condition in France prior to the absolutism of Louis:

> France, obviously, had ceased to be a state in any proper sense of the word. Rather, it had been split into a number of states whose rulers, no matter how they styled themselves, enjoyed the substance of regal power.[13]

The monarchial absolutism that characterized the early modern era—and which nation states would build upon for their own aggrandizement—was not part of the medieval period. In many areas, authority was held by dukes, princes and earls and was not based on political power, but on trust, loyalty and contract:

> [A]s 11th-century France is concerned, we may disregard the royal authority altogether. … The ancient rights of the crown had long since passed to such men as were able, with or without legal authorization, to organize and defend a local territory.[14]

It appears that even with oaths of fidelity, nobles still held the upper hand in the relationship with their overlords:

> The greater of the king's alleged vassals never came near his court, whether to perform homage or to render any other service. What respect could they have for a theoretical lord who was defied with impunity by petty officials on his own domain?[15]

Interestingly, hereditary monarchy was frowned upon for much of the period and, when adopted, led to bitter conflicts among the aristocracy. In regions where kings were chosen by feudal lords/electors, however, there was less internecine struggles, as Hoppe shows:

> The idea of kingship by birthright was absent during the early medieval times. To become king required the consent of those doing the choosing, and every member and every section of the community of electors was free to resist the king if it deemed his actions unlawful. In that case, the people were free to abandon the king and seek out a new one.[16]

While it retained the word "Roman" and "Empire" the *Sacrum Imperium Romanum* (The Holy Roman Empire) was something quite different than its predecessor. Voltaire's famous quote—"neither Holy, nor Roman, nor an Empire"—got it mostly right, although it was considerably more "holy" for most of its existence than the assertions of its detractors. "The Holy Roman Empire," Stephenson states, "became a mere sham; and as the prolonged contest between the royal and the princely authority ended in the complete victory of the latter, Germany. . . was resolved into a group of feudal states."[17]

And, though kings tried to aggrandize their power, they could never succeed in absolute rule as eventually and tragically occurred in France and England.

> Vainly trying to be Roman emperors, the successors of Otto I … became [as kings] purely elective, degenerated into a sort of decoration to be borne first by one local prince and then by another.[18]

Due largely to feudalism, Germany remained, for the longest time, an area of decentralized political authority:

> From the Rhinelands to the Slavic frontier, armies were made

The term "feudalism" came from the medieval Latin words *feudalis*, meaning "fee," and "*feodum*," meaning fief, a fief being an estate of land held on condition of service as a payment for regular military service. The king owned all the land in his realm that was not owned by the church. But the king needed lords to fight and also provide soldiers for wars. Some of these soldiers were knights. The cost of a horse, armor and weaponry was high and, because of that, it was wealthy men who became knights. Here is shown a knight of the early Middle Ages when chain mail was the norm, not the extremely expensive full-body armor people normally associate with knights later on in the medieval period.

up of knights, society was dominated by a chivalrous aristocracy, the countryside was dotted with motte-and-bailey castles and governments were organized on the basis of feudal tenure.[19]

TAXATION

Very few historians would dispute that the level of taxation and, for that matter, government spending during the Middle Ages and even up to World War I (when the last of the monarchial houses—Austria, Germany, Russia—were swept away by war and revolution), was a fraction of what modern states now extract (extort) from their citizens. The amount of taxation and its legitimacy in a society is ultimately determined by ideology. And, the ideology of the era frowned on taxation and those that were levied were done so grudgingly. It was the institutional framework of feudalism that limited taxation to the benefit of the social order.

When taxes were levied, they were only done by consent. The "right" of taxation during the medieval era is depicted by Hoppe:

> Feudal lords and kings could only "tax" with the consent of the taxed and, on his own land, every free man was as much a sovereign, i.e., the ultimate decisionmaker, as the feudal king was on his. Without consent, taxation was considered [an] … unlawful expropriation.[20]

Stephenson agrees and elaborates on the limits of taxation as it applies to the lords:

> [I]f the lord needed military service or financial aid beyond what was specifically owed by his vassals, his only recourse was to ask them for a voluntary grant. He had no right to tax or assess them arbitrarily, for his authority in such matters was determined by feudal contract.[21]

Private property was considered "sacred" and the violation of it an egregious offense. In the medieval world, taxation was a "sequestration of property" which the monarch only had the right to tax when it had "become traditional." "The rights to property possessed by every individual member of the community," according to historian Fritz Kern, "are an absolutely sacred part of the whole absolutely sacred legal order; the criterion of the rights in property of the individual as well as of the state is the good old law."[22]

Through taxation, money printing and debt issuance, the spending on warfare has exploded today.

There was little need for these rights to be spelled out or defined in a public document especially in documents written and interpreted by governments that could be easily manipulated. This important point, that has dropped out of modern political science theory, is elucidated by Kern:

> Special, distinct fundamental rights become necessary only when a separate constitutional law has been created and stands sovereign over private rights. Only the activities of the absolutist states which succeeded the medieval and representative states, and which ruthlessly encroached upon private rights, explain the demand for constitutionally protected fundamental rights and the rights of Man.[23]

While most on the right and a number of libertarians have lavishly heaped praise on the federal Constitution, the document—and, for that matter, all other constitutions—have done little to halt statism. The basic problem is that the interpretation of a constitution and the protection of "rights" contained in it is determined by the government itself, which will invariably rule in its own favor typically at the expense of liberty.

The "Rights of Man" in the Middle Ages was a part of the unwritten natural and moral law that was recognized and obeyed by most without fiat. Although imperfectly followed, the people of Christendom lived by the simple, but sublime moral teaching that inspired Western civilization and brought it to its unmatched heights: "Thou shall love thy neighbor as thyself."

It would be inconceivable and intolerable to the supposed backward and repressed peoples of the Middle Ages that they would have to work upward to a half a year, as most Americans and Western Europeans now do, to appease their respective taxmen.

WARFARE

Randolph Bourne's perspicacious dictum, "War is the health of the state," has certainly come to grisly fruition in the light of 20th- and 21st-century history which can be characterized as the "Age of Democracy." Since officials of democratic-republican government are not personally responsible for the spending and lives they commit to fighting and dying, the number of wars and their severity will be much greater than those conducted by monarchs. The size and scope of Western nation-state spending on war has repeatedly proven this. Through taxation, money printing and debt issuance, in addition to a crackdown on civil liberties that invariably remain in effect after the conclusion of hostilities, the spending on warfare has reached unprecedented levels. Moreover, since nearly all the wars conducted by modern states have been waged with conscripts (a form of involuntary servitude, i.e., slavery), it has allowed states to tap vast numbers of their populations for military service, thus expanding the magnitude of wars and battles.

Lords would accept payment for the right to till or hunt on their land in either money, goods or other services. Here a line of serfs is shown offering their payments. One hands the lord a bag of coin, another has what looks like a slaughtered calf while another holds what appears to be a swan, which was good eating in the Middle Ages. Plowing and harvesting were backbreaking toil, but the peasant enjoyed anywhere from eight weeks to half the year off in some cases. This helped assuage the possibility of peasant revolts.

Looking at deaths in the two world wars alone bears this out. In World War I, 8.5 million American, British and continental European troops died; 43 million were killed in World War II. Civilian casualties in WWI have been estimated at some 13 million, while 38 million non-combatants perished in WWII.[24]

In his book, *The Conduct of War, 1789-1961*, John F.C. Fuller sees this important characteristic of democratic warfare:

> Conscription changed the basis of warfare. Hitherto, soldiers had been costly, now they were cheap; battles had been avoided, now they were sought out; and, however heavy were the losses, they could rapidly be made good by the muster-roll.[25]

Since the French Revolution, and with it the destruction of the last vestiges of the feudal order, warfare became increasingly "total":

> [N]ot only was war to become more and more unlimited, but finally total. In the fourth decade of the 20th century, life was held so cheaply that the massacre of civilian populations on wholesale lines became as accepted a strategic aim as battles were in previous wars. In 150 years, conscription had led the world back to tribal barbarism.[26]

In feudal times, warfare was limited in scope. Wars fought were usually dynastic struggles carried out and paid for by monarchs. The old adage of "the king's war" was perfectly apt for the age, for he supplied the men and supplies for battle. Both then and now, wars are expensive, but for the medieval king, he could not "socialize the cost" (by taxes on the citizenry or through money printing) to finance his military excursions. Compared to the massive human slaughter and destruction of property in the wars since the French Revolution, feudal warfare was a mere footnote in the historical record.

> The general character of feudal warfare may be easily deduced from what has already been said about vassalage and chivalry. … When two feudal armies met, each knightly participant was apt to conduct himself very much as he saw fit. The final outcome would depend on a series of duels in which the determining factor was individual prowess.[27]

The idea of total war with the massive deaths of non-combatants and the total destruction of their property was unheard of. "[B]attles on a large scale," Stephenson asserts,

The moated castle is a familiar symbol of the feudal era. Inside lived a lord or even a king who was responsible for the protection of those in the surrounding areas of the manor estate. During times of invasion from foreign or local hostile powers, the people around the castle would seek refuge inside hoping their master would win any ensuing conflict. Shown is Scaligeri Castle on Lake Garda in Sirmione, Italy, built in the late 14th century. The area was governed by the powerful Della Scala family of Verona.

"were rare in feudal Europe. The characteristic warfare of the age consisted rather of pillaging raids into the enemy's territory, of skirmishes between small bands of knights, and of engagements incident to the siege of castles."[28]

In sum, medieval feudalism produced, for the most part, a decentralized civilization. No doubt there were problems—sin and scarcity, two constants of the human condition were not eradicated—however, the myriad of principalities, dukedoms and kingly realms that dotted the European continent throughout the age led to the most efficacious of societal benefits. Basic political theory has demonstrated that when power is diffused, widespread personal freedom is the result. A multitude of jurisdictions, where individuals have the possibility of "voting with their feet," restricts what potentates can do. Such a phenomenon can be seen today in the U.S. as thousands are fleeing totalitarian "blue states" for less repressive "red states." The problem that remains is that unless one wants to expatriate, there is no escaping the dictates of the federal Leviathan.

HISTORIANS AND FEUDALISM

Historians of the medieval period, stretching back to the Enlightenment—and especially contemporary academics with their dependency on the modern state's subsidies and direct funding of higher education—often paint the Middle Ages as one of "feudal anarchy" that consisted of "weak states" and ineffectual monarchies. The barbaric tribes that replaced Roman rule were responsible for feudalism which to many historians represented a step backward for mankind from the statist world of antiquity. Feudalism retarded the growth and development of European state-building after Roman rule collapsed in the West.

Nineteenth-century French historian Francois Guizot (1787-1874) and

Benjamin Guérard (1797-1854) express this belief, as Stephenson notes:

> [They] continue to depict the Germans as destroyers of civilization, who substituted for the orderly government of Rome the chaotic relationships of vassals and lords. And German scholars, notably Karl Friedrich Eichhorn, have tended meekly to accept the conclusions of the French.[29]

Stephenson continues his comments on Eichhorn's viewpoint:

> The final result, declares Eichhorn, was the feudalism that proved the bane of his country—a system under which functions of government were combined with the holding of particular lands, under which the nation, split into fragments with conflicting interests, existed only by virtue of a common culture.[30]

Historians and the intelligentsia during most periods of history tend to support the ruling regime which they are under, seeking to attain employment and a share of power. Thus, they tend to oppose any challenge to the *status quo* since their own privileges may be threatened. Likewise, in writing about the past, intellectuals will tend to frown upon and dismiss movements that had sought to undermine or overthrow the ruling apparatus at the time. A perfect example of this can be seen in how the U.S. academic establishment treats the Confederate States of America's attempt to peacefully secede from the Union.

CONCLUSION

Those who condemn feudalism not only show their historical ignorance, but play into the hands of their oppressors who well understand that a return to a decentralized political order, as existed throughout much of the Middle Ages, would take away much of their power. The answer to the tyranny of liberal democratic governance is not through elections, but through the break up and dismantling of the various monolithic nation-states that dominate the planet into smaller political units whose populations have a similar political outlook, cultural cohesion, and common ethnic traits. The current political system has long been corrupted and is past reform.

While a return to the full conditions of feudalism is unlikely, its decentralized structure and its historical reality offers a model for those who seek a replacement of the current statist world. ❖

The Crusaders: The War for the Holy Sepulchre

By Alfred J. Church. Too many people think the Crusades were "bald Christian aggressions against the Muslims." Here is a wonderful retelling of the stories of the First, Third and Eighth Crusades, narrated by a fictional "wandering Jew" (cursed to live until the Second Coming of Christ). The author explains how the Islamic military conquest of huge areas of the Byzantine empire sparked off the call to crusade, and then weaves the story of some of the most famous characters and events of the Crusades. From the dizzying successes of the First Crusade to the recapture of Jerusalem by the Muslims, the reader will meet Richard Lionheart, Duke Godfrey, Saladin, King Louis of France and others. The reader also discovers the full tragedy of the ill-fated "Children's Crusade" and more. Softcover, 175 pages, #746, ***$15*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET.

ENDNOTES:

1 Carl Stephenson, *Mediaeval Institutions: Selected Essays*, ed. Bryce D. Lyon (Ithaca, NY.: Cornell University Press, 1954, Cornell Paperbacks, 1967), 217.

2 Carl Stephenson, *Mediaeval Feudalism*, 4th ed. (Ithaca, N.Y.: Great Seal Books, 1960), 12-13.

3 *Ibid.*, 13.

4 *Ibid.*, 20.

5 *Ibid.*

6 Hans-Hermann Hoppe, *A Short History of Man: Progress and Decline* (Auburn, AL.: Mises Institute, 2015), 111. Hoppe bases much of his historical analysis on Fritz Kern's important study *Kingship and Law in the Middle Ages: The Divine Right of Kings and the Right of Resistance in the Early Middle Ages—Law and Constitution in the Middle Ages*, trans. S.B. Chrimes (New York: Frederick A. Praeger Publishers, 1956, Clark, N.J.: The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd., 2013).

7 *Ibid.*

8 *Ibid.*, p. 110.

9 Stephenson, *Mediaeval Feudalism*, p. 31.

10 Hoppe, *A Short History of Man*, 110.

11 *Ibid.*

12 *Ibid.*

13 Stephenson, *Mediaeval Feudalism*, 78.

14 *Ibid.*, 77-78.

15 *Ibid.*, p. 78.

16 Hoppe, *A Short History of Man*, 111.

17 Stephenson, *Mediaeval Feudalism*, 93.

18 *Ibid.*, 93.

19 *Ibid.*

20 Hoppe, *A Short History of Man*, 111.

21 Stephenson, *Mediaeval Feudalism*, 31.

22 Kern, *Kingship and Law in the Middle Ages*, *186.*

23 *Ibid.*

24 See, Willis Carto, "A Straight Look at World War II," The Barnes Review, Vol. XVIII, No. 1.

25 Quoted in Hans-Hermann Hoppe, *Democracy—The God That Failed: The Economics and Politics of Monarchy, Democracy and Natural Order* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Transaction Publishers, 2001), 38.

26 *Ibid.*

27 Stephenson, *Mediaeval Feudalism*, 66-67.

28 *Ibid.*, 67-68.

29 Stephenson, *Mediaeval Institutions*, 206.

30 *Ibid.*, 208.

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers for writing for The Barnes Review. He says, "I write for TBR on occasion because they are the only professional publisher in the region that runs my work without turning it into politically correct whitewash." This essay is dedicated to Fr. Gommar A. DePauw, October 11, 1918–May 6, 2005.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

MESSAGE FROM RYSSEN

At the start of this new year, first of all, I wish to thank all those who have expressed their moral support since the start of my incarceration. While I have not replied to post cards, I have answered 400-500 letters, and I've got just as many left waiting to be answered. In fact, it's been hard for me to keep up with it all. I also wish to thank all those who have contributed to the payment of my legal fees. Since the sum has been covered, it is no longer necessary to send money to my lawyer, Damien Viguier, by Paypal, check or bank transfer, so as to avoid complications. If you wish to help me and help my family, the best thing to do is to buy my books, either through TBR's bookstore or your favorite distributor, if you can find them. I am afraid that this is going to be a long-term operation. I wish all my friends a Happy New Year. May God keep you safe and well.

Hervé Ryssen
Via email

[See page 86 of this issue for a selection of Hervé Ryssen's books.—Ed.]

SURVIVED ATTACKS BY SNIPERS

I am writing about the article by John Tiffany covering "The White Death" Simo Hjajuhi in the November/December 2020 issue. I served in two Marine infantry battalions in the Vietnam War. I was a machinegun team leader in both battalions. My last battalion was the First Battalion, Ninth Marines. One day, another Marine and I were filling sandbags and a sniper nearly shot my right foot off. Another time and place with the same outfit, a sniper bullet cracked right by my head. I was very lucky, to say the least. Those were very scary moments that just won't go away. The article brought this out and reminded me of what I had experienced in the Vietnam War. Many memories. Very lucky.

John McNeely
Illinois

[Mr. McNeely (formerly a lance corporal) was featured in a November 27, 2017 article in the *News-Gazette* of Champaign, Illinois about his Vietnam War experiences. He also appeared in an unstaged photo in a 1965 edition of *LIFE* magazine that was also featured in the *News-Gazette* story. In an article by Hank Boyle, the writer detailed how McNeely and Cpl. Curtis Jackson engaged "eight or nine" Viet Cong in close-quarter combat. Luckily, members of McNeely's division had been alerted to the approach of enemy soldiers by the barks of a puppy they had adopted a short time earlier. A thrice-wounded Jackson, the article explained, killed an enemy guerrilla just as he was ready to unleash a grenade among the group of Marines.—Ed.]

VOTING IN SOLIDARITY

During the last election, the leftists pushed "Prop 16," a plan to revive "reverse discrimination." Lots of lefty big-wig money, names and groups pushed it. But it was defeated soundly. It was one more salvo in the war against Whites. Other races vote in solidarity, and we need to, as well. On another note, we need more Confederate battle flags in multiple sizes—some for outside, some for inside and some for the desktop. These flags are now very hard to find.

Rick
California

[TBR does have some remaining Confederate flags, but not the large battle flag. We do have the third flag of the Confederacy (known as "the Blood-Stained Banner") and we also still have some of the flag desk sets with six famous flags of the Confederacy, including the Confederate battle flag. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 for pricing and availability if you are interested. As for voting in solidarity, most of our people are hopelessly brainwashed—Ed.]

WORTH SUPPORTING

This year I sent TBR gift subscriptions to my grandson and great-grandson. I can think of no finer gift to give them. I hope they read it from cover to cover and pass what they learn on to others. Hopefully it will help awaken other Americans, especially Southerners. I am a 94-year-old mother, grandmother and great-grandmother. I have been subscribing to TBR since its first edition, and also the late *Spotlight* newspaper.

I used to write letters to the editor of local newspapers and magazines, and much of what I wrote about I learned from these publications. You don't see many letters like mine get printed in those kinds of publications anymore. Instead, we are showered with far-left Communist themes and people that still hate Donald Trump. Perhaps this is because there are not enough people who care or, perhaps, the people who own today's publications do not want those kinds of letters to be read.

The first thing I do when I get my TBR is read the letters. Thanks to all you Americans who take the time to write letters and to give gift subscriptions to the men and boys (as well as the girls) in your family, and also your friends and neighbors. At least they will have the opportunity to read the truth.

Thanks to all the people at TBR for the wonderful job you are doing. Thank you also for highlighting our Southern patriots and our true racial history. Praying that God will bless America and keep her free.

Betty D. Collins
Georgia

[Thank you, Mrs. Collins, for your letter and for your words of encouragement. If you want to take Mrs. Collins up on her suggestion, turn to page 88 and use the form to send discount subscriptions to friends and family. By the way, your handwriting is still excellent. It's important we can read the letters we receive.—Ed.]

UNSUNG REICH COMPOSERS

I enjoyed reading in the November/December 2020 issue about these composers I myself had never heard of. What a great issue all the way around. It is only with the backing of the masses of White people of this country that the federal government of the United States remains afloat. Withdraw that support and the federal government will fall. With the sacking of the Capitol building by Trump supporters, we are witnessing the beginning of that process.

Matt Hale
Via email

COLOR REVOLUTIONS

I have subscribed to The Barnes Review since the beginning of March 2020 and I am extremely pleased at the quality of your publication, the November/December 2020 issue being the best edition yet. I am amazed at the many publications that you feature for sale. *Judaism & Zionism* by Peter Christian was a recent edition to my library.

I am writing to ask you to do an investigative article on the concept of color revolutions as our country is in the midst of such a revolution that is plunging us into a true civil war, both cultural and political. Texas, which joined 20 other states in suing Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan and Wisconsin in order to ensure election integrity and the reelection of Donald Trump, is again considering secession from the union after Joe Biden was sworn in. Large parts of rural Oregon want to join with Idaho. As the United States government and U.S. intelligence agencies have instigated other color revolutions, the U.S. itself could now find itself the victim of one.

It should be abundantly clear, based on a study of the record, including such sources as Gatewaypundit.com, that the Barack Obama-George Soros shadow government, along with Big Tech, the CIA and rogue elements of the FBI and DOJ, plus the foreign governments of Iran, China and Russia, according to the director of national intelligence—against the backdrop of riots by Black Lives Matter and Antifa, including recently in Washington, D.C.—planned and orchestrated the coup d'etat that President Trump failed to crush. Along with the connivance of the mainstream news media, Trump's critics seek to disguise and distort recent events as part of a massive cover up bigger than the John F. Kennedy assassination.

The director of the Federal Election Commission (FEC) has ruled the election was illegitimate. The color revolution continued with the bogus impeachment and Senate trial of Mr. Trump to prevent him from running for president in 2024 for allegedly inciting the Capitol riot. Clear evidence, in my opinion, shows that CNN and even PBS's *Frontline*, edited out Trump's call for a "peaceful protest" to create the current crisis and further divide the country amid Biden's call for unity, which is a joke. The impeachment and trial of Mr. Trump was unconstitutional because he was a private citizen. He was right not to testify in this exercise of high political theater. If the Senate can try private citizen Trump, its minions can try any citizen on bogus political charges.

Democrats have a long history of inciting violence. Violence and street demonstrations are an inherent element of a color revolution. As all revolutions devour their children, many of them will eventually pay the price. For instance, Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) is having her name stripped from a school in the San Francisco area, so look for more Demorats to fall victim to their own machinations.

The implications of the coup d'etat are truly Orwellian, with the news media and their handlers at the CIA projecting onto Trump the terms "coup," "authoritarian" and "unconstitutional." These are terms better associated with presidents Obama and Biden, who prefer rule by executive fiat unlike Trump who never violated the Constitution. Remember: It was Obama who spied on Trump and, along with treasonous Marxist/anti-White Democrats, fabricated the earlier bogus impeachment of Trump based on charges that he colluded with Russia during the previous election. This was all part of a massive psychological warfare campaign aimed at the American public. Mr. Trump was acquitted of those charges and prevailed in the second impeachment trial. I believe he will be more popular than ever in the future.

I request that The Barnes Review write such an article to put our current color revolution into historical context with other color revolutions of history.

Steven Winegardner
Via email

[One thing we know is that we cannot trust the news media, our intelligence agencies or our elected officials. A case in point is the death of Officer Brian Sicknick who, we were told by all of those mentioned (including high-ranking Republicans), was "bludgeoned to death with a fire extinguisher by a Trump supporter at the Capitol riot." This incendiary bit of "news" was repeated hundreds of times. In truth, Sicknick died of a stroke hours after the event. Sicknick's brother states that his brother told him that he had been pepper-sprayed. Pepper spray can cause death in rare cases, usually for those with asthma. Officer Sicknick's mother had the same conversation with her son. The coroner knew the true cause of death, as did Officer Sicknick's family, as did, presumably, the House impeachment managers. Still, this gut-wrenching "evidence"—which was, according to several Republicans, so compelling that they voted to impeach—was presented in the trial as fact. This does not justify the violence at the Capitol, it only reinforces the fact that we cannot believe a word coming out of the mouths of politicians, U.S. intelligence agencies and news media pundits.—Ed.]

LOCAL MILITIAS NECESSARY

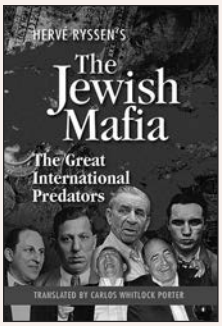
I keep returning to your July/August 2020 editorial "Flashback to 1905," in which you made comparisons between the leftist rioting of summer 2020 and the Bolshevik coup of 1905. I, for one, hold faith for the future. That's not to say that things could not become more rugged, but here is a short list of positives I see: About 75% of all firearms in the U.S. are not in the hands of the government; they are in the hands of U.S. citizens, mainly White. The murder rate in America is 2.6 per 100,000. The murder rate in Belgium is 2.2 per 100,000.

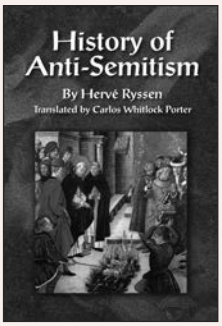
George Mason, during the debate over the ratification of the U.S. Constitution and the Second Amendment, asked, "Sir: What is the militia? It is the whole people, except for a few elected officials." The other signers fully agreed that no elected officials, nor members of a federal army, nor state head of a national guard, nor state governor, were legal members of a militia. It's as simple as that.

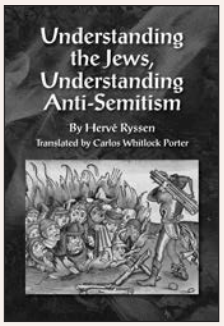
In some ways it could seem medieval, but I know of over 30 towns in one area where veterans and private militias now have agreements that, if certain [violent] groups enter, and the local sheriff cannot handle it, half of each town has agreed to respond as a militia. I understand that the heads of these local militias actually have keys to the National Guard armories in their areas.

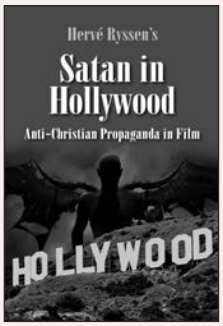
M.A.D.
Hawaii

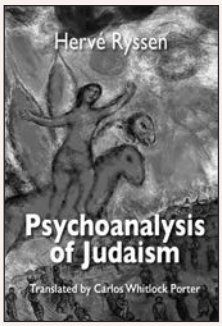
Send your thoughtful letters to: TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org. Please include your phone number if we have any questions.

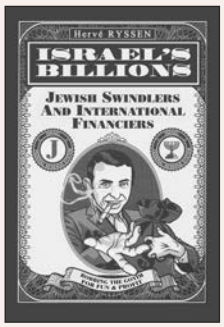












Daring Books from Hervé Ryssen

The Jewish Mafia

This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, the organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, the pillage of Russia, crime from Berlin to Marbella, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolution funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, African slave trade, Christian slaves, plastic surgery racket, horse racing and garage rip-offs, crime in England, the U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29*.

History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*pax Judaica*), and "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. Find out. Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35*.

Understanding Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. Translated by Carlos Porter. *Understanding the Jews, Understanding Anti-Semitism* is the perfect companion to the *History of Anti-Semitism* above. Everyone talks about the Jews, but very few people really know them. Who are they? What makes them different from everyone else? These questions are of increasingly vital importance since the Jewish people play a central role in the evolution of humanity. Marx, Freud and Einstein are often cited, who long personified the genius of Judaism. Today, the Jewish contribution to world culture is an extraordinarily rich one. Their love of equality and tolerance and their untiring struggle for human rights make them the world's foremost defenders of democratic ideals. How then, can one explain anti-Semitism? Softcover, 90 pages, #763, *$15*.

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10*.

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the generally non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they managed to convince so many that their suffering over the centuries is worse than that of other groups etc etc? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen delves into this very subject. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30*.

Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers & International Financiers

Jews have been expelled from every country they have ever lived in, at all periods of history. Every time, the principal reason invoked was usury, ruining peasants and tradesmen while disproportionately enriching the Jewish community. All over Europe, they allegedly engaged in smuggling, debasing the coinage, washing ducats in acid, using yellow arsenic to give brass the color of gold, to swindle and deceive. Today, these swindles have acquired a scope unprecedented in history. In *Israel's Billions: Jewish Swindlers and International Financiers*, author Hervé Ryssen details this global theft. Softcover, 279 pages, #833, *$25*.

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SPECIAL TBR THEME ISSUES

Solzhenitsyn: Russia & the Jews Special September/October 2008 issue

First-ever full-length English review of massive banned book series about Russia's relationship with her Jewish population by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn. Originally reviewed in German by the great Udo Walendy, it is unavailable in the West in English except online. Details: the end of the czars and the holocaust of 60 million Christians; the 1917 Jewish revolution in Russia; the Ukrainian Terror Famine; life in the gulag; Bolshevism in Europe; pogroms; the Russian Civil War; Stalin's top killers; Jewish commissars; the populating of Russia by outsiders; and much, much more! 80 pages, *$10.*

All-Holocaust Issue

At 112 pages, this may be the best overall holocaust resource ever prepared. Dozens of fascinating articles and historical items cover the subject from "Auschwitz to Zyklon B." Find out what a wide variety of scientists, philosophers, historians and sensible laymen are saying about the holocaust. Inmates paid for their work with camp money? No gas chambers? No brutal beatings? 85,000—not 4 million—died at Auschwitz? Inmates could be released for good behavior? Crematory ovens never used to kill? No evidence of a plot to eradicate Europe of Jews? Money, a post office, a large pool, soccer fields, a sauna and a camp canteen at Auschwitz —for use by the prisoners? *$15.*

TBR Special Anthology: 2008-2010

Contains articles on: the Nazi space program; why the Brits hated Joan of Arc; did Hitler have an A-bomb?; new facts about slavery; Bush Ghost of Africa; 28 problems with the holocaust; Willis Carto and the far right; legacy of Luther; Wilson and Palestine; strange death of Patton; WWII's dambusters; Arminius vs. the Romans; Civil War death camp; black blizzards of the dustbowl; sinking of the *Royal Oak;* Prussian in the Reb cavalry; America's race wars; traitors behind Germany's defeat; Lincoln's police state; forgotten riders of the Revolution; Templars in North America; Stuttgart atrocity; who's in WWII's mass graves?; JFK's mystery mistress; Neanderthal DNA; Antony & Cleopatra; treasure of the Goths; Poland's holocaust; Nebra Sky Disk; Rudolf Hess; real-life Zorro; eyewitness to Nagasaki; more! Quality color cover, perfect bound, 8.5" by 11", 160 pages, four dozen articles, *$15.*

Defending Dixie

Articles in this special 112-page issue discuss: The real reasons behind the removal of monuments dedicated to Southern heroes; the truth about the Fort Pillow "massacre"; an honest appraisal of the Gray Ghost; tariffs: The real cause of the war; interviews with monument activists and historians Lochlainn Seabrook, Ed deVries and Charles Lincoln III; secret societies and the Civil War; blockade-runners of the South; Sherman's annihilation policy; Dixie's dark secret: rich, black slaveholders; memoirs of a Rebel private; the Cherokee general; the Missouri exodus; the cultural cleansing of the South; Maryland state song to be nixed; the Jim Crow double-cross and more! September/October 2017 issue, 112 pages, *$15.*

Holocausts!

Articles in this special 132-page issue discuss: The holocaust of Southerners by Lincoln; the World War I holocaust; the Bolshevik holocaust of 60 million people; the Soviet starvation holocaust in Ukraine; the firebombing holocaust of German civilians; the WWII nuclear holocaust in Japan; the firebombing holocaust of Japanese civilians; the holocaust of German civilians after WWII; the holocaust of German POWs; the MK-Ultra mind-control holocaust; the cultural holocaust of Europe happening now; and, tragically, even more! September/October 2018 issue, 132 pages, *$15.*

Werwölfe of the Reich

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